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Haiti General Hedges on Resignation

UN Council Preparing To Reimpose Sanctions To Restore Democracy

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Hopes for the return of Haiti to democracy by the end of the month moved closer to collapse Wednesday when the army commander, Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, set new conditions for his scheduled resignation that would be virtually impossible to meet.

General Cedras's resignation by Friday was a key component of an agreement calling for the reinstatement on Oct. 30 of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, whom the army overthrew in a coup d'état Sept. 30, 1991. The accord was brokered by the United Nations and signed July 3 on Governors Island, New York.

Under the agreement, the general is to retire and the powerful police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Michel François, and other senior officials are to accept diplomatic assignments abroad. Many here now consider the prospects of implementing the accord on time to be close to zero.

General Cedras said Wednesday that he would not resign unless the Haitian parliament issued a broad pardon for actions committed during the coup. Father Aristide has already issued an executive pardon, as called for under the agreement, but General Cedras said that "eminent Haitian jurists had found the decree was worthless."

The latest military stalling came as the United Nations prepared to reimpose sanctions on the nation, possibly including cutting off oil supplies. The sanctions, which crippled the already impoverished nation, were initially imposed in June and lifted Aug. 27 when Father Aristide's appointed prime minister, Robert Malval, was installed.

The proposal to reimpose the sanctions, backed by the United States, comes in response to the military's unwillingness to guarantee the safety of noncombat international troops who, under the Governors Island accord, were to train the police and military and help rebuild the country's infrastructure.

On Tuesday, the American ship Harlan County, with 193 U.S. troops and 25 Canadian soldiers who were to participate in the UN mission, left Haitian waters. Gangs of gun-toting thugs, backed by the military, had dem-

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PROTEST IN GAZA — A young Palestinian making his way Wednesday over a blockade set up in Gaza City by militant factions opposed to the Israeli-Palestinian accord. Detailed negotiations on carrying out the accord opened in Cairo and the Red Sea resort of Taba, with the issue of the pullout of Israeli troops at the top of the agenda. Page 2.

A Baby Bell Grows Into Colossus With Cable Deal

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Offering a vision of how telecommunications would transform the American home, Bell Atlantic Corp. said Wednesday it would acquire Tele-Communications Inc. for more than \$21 billion in stock and assumed debt.

The acquisition is of stunning significance to the communications industry. If the deal goes through, it would create a company with the financial wherewithal and the management skills to carry out a panoply of programming

and information offerings available whenever a consumer wants to see them.

It is bound to trigger similar deals and raise the biggest winner to emerge from the deal may be the U.S. consumer. Page 9.

concerns in those areas of the media industry, such as the television network business, where the increasing power of cable's reach into homes intensifies competition.

Ray Smith, the Bell Atlantic chairman, compared current cable systems to railroads, which

allow passengers to go where it wants when train schedules permit. "We are providing the flexibility of the automobile," he said. "You will be able to go anywhere you want, when you want." he said.

John C. Malone, the Tele-Communications chief executive, said the new sophisticated cable and interactive services, which uses the many channels that cable can offer and the switching capability of the telephone companies, "can bring an enormous increase in the efficiency of our society; the way we work and shop and educate. This represents putting the consumer

in total control," he continued. "You shortly will be able to watch any movie, any video at your convenience. You will be able, with high fidelity, to check in on your grandchildren, or see your children on a screen."

News agencies reported earlier: Mr. Malone will be vice chairman of Bell Atlantic, while Mr. Smith will remain chairman. Mr. Smith was quoted as telling analysts that he had previously worked with Mr. Malone at AT&T's Bell Laboratories.

The acquisition would create the sixth-largest

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Trade Talks Fail to Bring A GATT Deal Any Closer

Despite Some 'Progress,' U.S. Refuses to Reopen Farm Accord With EC

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Casting serious doubt on the prospect of concluding a global trade agreement by a December deadline, the United States and the European Community failed to reach any agreement on trade issues in a crucial set of talks Wednesday.

"We've made progress today, but in our view, not enough," Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said after nearly six hours of talks with the EC trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan.

Mr. Kantor rejected any possibility of reopening an EC-U.S. accord on farm trade, which was to be a key part of the global trade package but has been stringently opposed by France.

"We are not going to either reopen or renegotiate the Blair House agreement," he said, referring to the agricultural agreement signed in Washington last November.

He also dismissed as "not helpful" a proposal from Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France to exclude such problem areas as agriculture, movies and television programming from the talks, thereby aiming for a limited global trade agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline. The idea of such an interim accord has also been rejected by France's European partners.

Mr. Balladur officially brought the proposal before the French National Assembly on Wednesday, insisting that fundamental European and French interests must not be sacrificed just to get a global accord by the deadline.

Although Mr. Kantor revealed no breakthrough in the talks, he cheered Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany for arguing for a world trade accord in a speech to the French Senate.

Chancellor Kohl, the first foreign leader to address the French Senate, made a strong plea against protectionism, saying it would be a "fatal error" for Europe to close its markets.

Reuters reported from Paris: "It would be a fatal error to believe that West Europeans could benefit from withdrawing from competition by shutting off their markets," Mr. Kohl said.

In separate remarks, the German leader offered to mediate in the farm dispute, saying he would do all he could to forge a "compromise." Agency France-Press reported.

"I am ready to act as mediator to reach an understanding between American inflexibility and French rigidity," he was quoted as saying. Mr. Kantor said: "The chancellor is obviously seized with the importance of restoring growth in Europe and recognizes that increased competition rather than building a wall around the European Community is an absolute necessity. We agree with that completely."

Sir Leon said he was "acutely conscious of the fact that we've got only 64 days to go" before the deadline for the talks, which are taking place under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He called for an urgent meeting of the so-called Quad group — the Community, the United States, Canada and Japan — to try to give momentum to the GATT talks.

But the fact that the meeting will aim to flesh out the details of a package of tariff cuts that the Quad group agreed upon in principle in

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U.S. Forces Told to Halt Hunt for Aidid

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU — As the United States continues its military buildup in Somalia, U.S. forces here have been ordered to halt offensive operations against the fugitive warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, officials said Wednesday, while American diplomats work to find a political solution to end the four-month conflict and free a captive U.S. pilot.

Few here are calling it a cease-fire. UN spokesmen insisted Wednesday that General Aidid remained vulnerable to arrest by U.S. Army rangers. And U.S. soldiers say they still want a chance to take on General Aidid's militia in the battlefield, to settle scores and free General Aidid's U.S. hostage.

But the order passed to U.S. military commanders is that U.S. troops are now to avoid

any actions that the warlord's forces might consider provocative.

"We have backed down from offensive operations, or anything that might be considered an offensive operation," said Brigadier General Greg Cile, commander of the U.S. quick reaction force, the U.S. troops in Somalia who are not under UN command. "What we are doing differently since the president's speech is, we are allowing the political initiative to take the lead." He was referring to President Bill Clinton's speech on Somalia last week.

Among the once-routine military actions that have now been suspended in the capital are the "cordons and searches" operations, where U.S. infantry troops used to seal off neighborhoods to search for hidden weapons, and operations to clear away Somali barricades and roadblocks. General Cile said helicopter patrols

over the city continued under the new directives.

Lieutenant Colonel Bill David, commander of the 2-14 infantry unit, said Wednesday that the U.S. quick reaction force had reverted to its original concept, to function primarily as an emergency response team while not conducting routine operations. "That's the guidance we have been given," he said, "to give the political process some time."

The Clinton administration's special envoy here, Robert B. Oakley, said that General Aidid had declared his own unilateral truce on Saturday. "You have two unilateral cease-fires, if you will," Mr. Oakley said.

The new cease-fire, and the order to back down from offensive operations, produced strong reactions from soldiers in the field — many of whom lost colleagues in the fierce

See SOMALIA, Page 2

Try It in U.S. and Risk Gunfire, Soccer Hooligans Told

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM — As Dutch authorities were arresting more than 400 hooligans Wednesday in the hours before the climactic England-Netherlands qualifying match, a U.S. security team promised to use tear gas and even guns, to quell any similar unrest when the 1994 World Cup finals are played in nine American cities next year.

"We have a tendency to be a little more aggressive toward dealing with public safety," Barry King, area commander of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, said at a news conference here. "Very possibly we would have used chemical agents such as tear gas last night."

As violence continued to erupt before the

match, the police said that in the center of Rotterdam at least one English fan had been wounded in the explosion of a homemade bomb laced with nails. The police said the total number of arrests had passed 600, most of them English.

"We were having a drink," a British fan with a bloodied leg told Dutch radio. "Then Dutch fans came past and the next thing we know nail bombs come exploding down onto us."

The police said they were talking seriously the threat of Dutch retaliation against the English. "There is always a chance that Dutch hooligans might try to exact revenge for what hap-

pened, but we hope not," said Peter van Zunder, chief of police for the district of Rotterdam, where the match was to be played Wednesday night.

Running battles between English hooligans and police officers in Amsterdam and Rotterdam intensified overnight, officials said.

In what would be a disturbing new trend, hooligans rampaging through the streets of the two cities Tuesday night attacked lone police officers, authorities said.

"What frightened me was that they attacked single patrol police officers," one policeman said. "That is a new phenomenon for us. It said Mike Hernandez, a City Council member. "It is the struggle between ethnic groups in ways that could fundamentally change America's urban landscape."

"There is this struggle going on in the city which I am sorry to say we have to go through, but I think the quicker we identify it and go through it the less painful it will be," said Mike Hernandez, a City Council member. "It is the struggle between ethnic groups and their ability to have access to resources to deal with all the problems of their communities."

Such struggles were commonplace in American cities throughout the first half of

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emergency ordinance allowing the police to arrest disorderly groups on the spot.

Officials at the airport in Luton, England, reported that fighting had broken out aboard an aircraft between 88 deported English fans and the 40 Dutch policemen escorting them. The craft was hired by the Dutch government to take the arrested English fans out of the country.

As the two European powers were preparing to battle over one qualifying place from their group for the 1994 World Cup finals, the frenzy seemed to have grown more intense among their fans and hangers-on. Similar emotions are expected to crystallize when the United States hosts its first major international soccer tournament.

See SOCCER, Page 27



The actress Sharon Stone shows a Valentino wedding dress in Paris. Page 7.

UN Sees New War Likely in Croatia

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — United Nations officials said Wednesday that Serbian sniper fire had increased in Sarajevo and warned that Croats and Serbs might be mobilizing for a new war in Croatia.

An increase in sniping and shelling in the Bosnian capital was seen as a deliberate signal from Bosnian Serbs that the city remained under their military control, said a UN Protection Force spokesman.

Cedric Thornberry, civil affairs chief of the UN force in the former Yugoslav, said in Belgrade that there were "clear signs of troop movements" involving the Croatian Army and rebel Serbian forces. Both sides also are laying mines, and there are reports of aerial reconnaissance, he said.

Dow Jones Up 10.06 3,603.19 Trib Index Down 0.32% 109.59

The Dollar New York Wed. close previous close
 DM 1.6015 1.5967
 Pound 1.523 1.532
 Yen 105.90 106.015
 FF 5.6525 5.6075

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 British Inflation rose, casting doubt on the country's economic recovery. Page 9.

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In Los Angeles, Rising Ethnic Rivalry Hispanics and Blacks Perceive Each Other as Competitors

By Gary Lee and Roberto Suro
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Ida Coleman remembers when Nativity Church was a stronghold for black Roman Catholics in this city's south-central district, and she is uneasy about what has happened since then.

Less than a decade ago, blacks filled the pews every Sunday. Three dozen black voices belted hosannas from the choir. After services, a crowd of blacks squeezed into the corridor for coffee and doughnuts.

Now, only Masses said in Spanish draw overflow crowds. Guitars and tambourines accompany hymns sung softly, and nachos are served afterward. Nativity has become a haven for the neighborhood's Hispanics.

"I think the blacks in the church are responding like blacks all over the city," said Ms. Coleman, 50, a longtime parishioner. "They feel threatened by the emerging His-

panic majority. They feel swept aside and squeezed."

She and other blacks still attend English Masses but fill barely half of the church. They have their own parish church. So do the Hispanics. As the two groups walk in and out of alternating Sunday services, they pass each other. But they never meet.

"We have talked about getting together," Ms. Coleman said. "After all, we live in the same neighborhood, worship in the same church, face the same problems. But it just hasn't happened."

Almost 18 months ago, blacks and Hispanics rampaged through the streets around Nativity Church in an expression of rage and protest following the state-court acquittal of four police officers charged in the beating of the black motorist Rodney G. King. Now, they eye each other warily amid burned-out lots.

Here in Washington, and in many other

cities, the nation's two largest minority groups increasingly view each other as rivals for a shrinking number of jobs and government programs. Long-standing rivalries between blacks and Asians, as well as other immigrant groups, also are festering across the nation. As they jockey for advantage, blacks and Latinos are redefining ethnic politics in ways that could fundamentally change America's urban landscape.

"There is this struggle going on in the city which I am sorry to say we have to go through, but I think the quicker we identify it and go through it the less painful it will be," said Mike Hernandez, a City Council member. "It is the struggle between ethnic groups and their ability to have access to resources to deal with all the problems of their communities."

Such struggles were commonplace in American cities throughout the first half of

See CHURCH, Page 3

Seles's Attacker Won't Do Time

HAMBURG — The man who admitted stabbing the tennis star Monica Seles was given a two-year suspended sentence Wednesday for causing her grievous bodily harm.

Judge Elke Bosse, who passed sentence in the second day of the trial of Günter Parche, said the defendant's full and immediate confession played a major role in the decision. "It can't be ruled out that he may not have been fully responsible for his actions," the judge said.

Miss Seles's attorney, Gerhard Strauß, said he would probably appeal the light sentence. He had already complained that Mr. Parche had not been indicted on a charge of attempted murder. The prosecution had asked for a nine-month jail term.

Mr. Parche, 39, said he stabbed Miss Seles at a tournament here April 30 because of his obsession with her on-court rival, Steffi Graf.

Miss Seles is expected to resume her career in January in Australia.

هكذا من الأصل

In Hong Kong Camps, Little Solace for Leftover Refugees

By Patrick E. Tyler

HONG KONG — Without a map, it is not easy to find the detention camp where Nguyen Thanh Nhan, 21, has grown from a teenager into stateless adulthood.

In the shadow of Horse Saddle Mountain, a narrow concrete road cuts through the scrub to the front gate of Whitehead Detention Center here.

It is one of three camps where Miss Nguyen, her two older brothers and more than 35,000 other Vietnamese refugees are living in a world of barbed wire, watchtowers, gang rule and rats.

Four years after she left Vietnam at the height of an exodus that totaled 1.2 million refugees, Miss Nguyen works as an interpreter in the camp school, where her halting English is the only bridge between the school headmistress and more than 1,000 Vietnamese children.

"I would like to go back," she said. "But I didn't make a decision. It is up to my brother to decide."

That decision is not likely to come soon or easily. Her brother, a former Vietnamese

soldier, escaped from an army prison camp. Going home for him may mean prison or worse.

"I don't know the details of his case," she said, "but I must wait." So she works in the stack of cargo shipping containers that serves as the camp school, languishing with the others in a deepening obscurity.

"The world's focus is not on this problem anymore," said Lorna Workman, the local director of the European Community's program to help Vietnamese refugees return home. "It remains to be seen whether anyone can get rid of this problem once and for all or whether governments can convince the Vietnamese to take back 20,000 people who don't want to go back."

The Vietnamese exodus all but ended last year as Western nations tightened their policies for granting asylum. Twelve Vietnamese reached Hong Kong that year and 39 this year, compared with more than 20,000 in 1991.

Over the past two years, Hong Kong has reduced its Vietnamese camp population from more than 64,000 to about 37,000. The vast majority of those who have re-

turned have done so voluntarily. But under a forced repatriation program, 14 flights carrying 760 unwilling Vietnamese have also gone back.

This summer, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees agreed to begin putting more economic pressure on the camp population to return, announcing that repatriation grants of \$360 per person would be cut to \$240 for those who refuse to volunteer to return by Nov. 1.

Adult education and vocational classes were canceled in the camps, and the opportunities for Vietnamese to earn money helping to administer the camps was cut back.

"There is no future for the people in the camps," says Brian J. Bresnihan, refugee coordinator for the Hong Kong government. Only by returning to Vietnam is there hope for them to pick up their lives, he said.

Life is miserable in the corrugated sheds, where families are allotted little space. The heat is almost unbearable under the metal roofs. The atmosphere of the camps is dangerous and destructive, human rights

"Hong Kong continues to have a duty not to put these people in a situation of danger, disease and violence," said Dinah Pokempan, staff counsel for the rights group Asia Watch.

Mr. Bresnihan defended the center's accommodations but deplored the situation he manages.

"The first thing that hits you are the numbers of children," he said. This year, about 90 babies a month have been born into detention, more than 1,000 by the end of the year.

"There are children in Whitehead growing up behind barbed wire who have no experience outside detention," he said. The only responsible course, he went on, is to speed the process by which they go home, and he acknowledged that this British colony, which has been severely criticized by human rights groups for understaffing the screening process, could do better.

Western governments have made it clear they have accepted their share of refugees. Vietnam's economy is beginning to take off, and the American government is probably no more than a year away from re-

establishing full diplomatic relations with the former enemy.

But it remains difficult to say whether all of the Vietnamese here will get safely home.

Nguyen Thi Xuyen, 49, has made the decision to return to Hanoi with her three children, the youngest of whom is Vu Manh Toan, 5. The child remembers nothing but life in the camp.

Sitting on a sheet of plywood at Whitehead, she recounted her troubles, which began when a B-52 dropped a bomb on her house on Dec. 2, 1972.

Now she has heard that the Americans are coming back to Vietnam. And with the more than \$1,000 she can collect in repatriation funds for her family of four, she feels she can regain what she has lost through four years of detention.

"During the war we suffered a lot, but we don't blame the Americans," she said through an interpreter. "After all, war is war. A lot of people got killed and families are split. But we are happy the Americans are coming back because we are hoping they will create a miracle and we hope that is something to look forward to."

U.S. and Seoul Give North a Warning

SEOUL — South Korea and the United States are preparing to refer North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program to the United Nations Security Council unless the North refused to negotiate further with the International Atomic Energy Agency, officials said Wednesday.

Seoul and Washington have informed the North through diplomatic channels that the issue was likely to be referred to the Security Council if Pyongyang did not allow inspections of its nuclear facilities by the end of this month, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said.

On Tuesday, North Korea's minister for atomic energy, Choe Hak Gun, announced that Pyongyang would halt talks with the agency on inspections and would discuss the issue only with the United States.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Defense Ministry asserted in a report Wednesday that the North had moved even closer to producing nuclear weapons after having successfully tested detonators.

The ministry did not say when or where the North tested detonators, but its analysis matched the conclusion of many international organizations that North Korea will be capable of producing one or two nuclear weapons by 1995.

Detonators are known to be among the last elements produced in the development of nuclear weapons. The North says its nuclear program is purely for peaceful purposes.

The South Korean report said North Korea was building a facility capable of reprocessing 200 tons of spent fuel a year to produce plutonium, an essential material for nuclear arms.

The North's reprocessing facility at its main nuclear complex of Yongbyon became the focus of international attention after Pyongyang blocked checks by inspectors from the UN agency.

The report also said that, in the past year, North Korea had added 20,000 men to its 1 million-strong armed forces and had deployed an additional 100 tanks, 500 cannons and 30 warships. (AFP, AP)



DOWNHILL, IT'S EASY — Members of the Igorot tribe in northwestern Luzon, in the Philippine north, riding an improvised wooden bicycle to transport firewood down mountain roads. The Igorots of Kalanga Province are known for their woodworking. (AP)

Rabin Defends China Arms Sales but Calls Figure 'Nonsense'

BEIJING — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, on his first state visit to the Chinese capital, defended his country's arms sales to Beijing on Wednesday, insisting they did not violate any restrictions on transferring American weapons technology.

At a news conference here, Mr. Rabin responded to a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency report suggesting that over the last decade Israel has sold "several billions of dollars" worth of arms and military technology to China in a commercial relationship expected to expand.

"All these stories of billions of dollars of arms business in the past 10 years are total nonsense," Mr. Rabin said, while declining to discuss specifics. He suggested that any objective evaluation of Isra-

el's annual trading figures with China, which totaled about \$60 million last year, undermine the CIA estimate.

"We have made it clear time and again," Mr. Rabin said, "that we have never done anything against American law." He said that with the exception of a sale of American jet fighters to Ecuador, Israel has "never transmitted items of technology that we got from the United States" under restrictions that prevented re-export to third countries.

Israel is believed to have assisted China in improving its defensive and offensive missile arsenal, its tank armor and its airborne early warning systems.

China's military modernization program, according to Western analysts, is proceeding at a modest pace, but does not have as high a national priority as

economic reform and civilian development programs that are fueling China's economic boom.

Obviously perturbed that news reports of the CIA assessment were disrupting his otherwise cordial visit with Chinese leaders, Mr. Rabin said, "We are not stupid enough to endanger" Israel's annual \$3 billion aid package from Washington as well as other ties.

"I'm really sorry that from time to time there are leaks that cannot be proved about Israel doing something which is in contradiction to our commitments to the United States in the field of defense," Mr. Rabin said before leaving Beijing for Shanghai.

Mr. Rabin's remarks, while they failed to shed light on the details of Israel's military supply relationship, nonetheless underscored the delicate set of interests that Israel seeks to protect in its dealings with Beijing.

Mr. Rabin would like to strengthen the incentives for China to halt any ballistic missile sales to Middle Eastern states such as Iran and Syria. Agreeing to assist China in its military modernization is one way to provide such an incentive.

At the same time, Israel must beware of providing technologies and weapons that someday could be turned against Israeli targets.

And, where American technology is the foundation of an Israeli weapon system, the Israeli government, in selling such weapons, runs the risk of embarrassing clashes with Washington over any leakage that violates rules against exporting American know-how or hardware to third countries.

—PATRICK E. TYLER

Papandreou to Scrap Privatization

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou pledged Wednesday to overturn the privatization program that the conservatives had set in motion before losing power in a general election on Sunday.

Mr. Papandreou, 74, a Socialist, told a cabinet meeting after being sworn in that his first target would be to scrap all of what he called the "anti-democratic" laws approved by the previous, conservative-controlled Parliament.

He ordered his new, old-guard cabinet, which was sworn in with him, to "assess the damage" of three years of conservative rule.

Mr. Papandreou, prime minister from 1981 to 1989, fired off a list of enterprises that had been privatized, or were soon to be sold off, adding that legislation had been prepared to overturn the deals.

"I can mention the scrapping of the doomed law" on the Greek telecommunications organization, said Mr. Papandreou. With 171 seats in the 301-seat Parliament, Mr. Papandreou can easily gain adoption of legislation.

The telecommunications organization had been the backbone of the conservative government's ambitious privatization plan. As much as \$1.5 billion in revenue was expected in this year's budget from the sale of 35 percent of its shares to a foreign investor.

Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement was returned to power four years after its administration was sunk by a banking scandal. Cleared of all charges last year, Mr. Papandreou went on to win the elections amid popular discontent over economic austerity

Israel and Palestinians Open Talks On Handover and Troop Pullout

TABA, Egypt — The agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization officially went into effect on Wednesday and the two sides began crucial negotiations on the details of transferring authority from Israel to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Far from being mere technicalities, the specifics will determine the ultimate success or failure of the new Israeli-Palestinian relationship.

Their agreement, signed in Washington a month ago, calls for an Israeli troop withdrawal to begin by Dec. 13 and for Palestinians to assume self-rule over their affairs, starting in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho.

The negotiators have just two months to hammer out a settlement on matters of the utmost sensitivity. They include the precise size of the new autonomous Jericho district, the size and powers of the Palestinian police force that is to be created, the repositioning of Israeli troops, control over water sources and the security provisions for Israel's living and passing through the territories.

In addition, the negotiators agreed to take up the fate of thousands of Palestinians imprisoned by Israel or deported for suspected anti-Israel violence, a highly sensitive issue for the Palestinians and one that the Israelis promised Wednesday would be "dealt with in good faith resulting from the new creative spirit."

The shift of authority that starts in Gaza and Jericho is supposed to be extended to the entire West Bank by early next summer and to last for five years, by which point the final status of the

territories is to be settled. Israel has yet to say what it foresees at the end of this road, but the Palestinians are unambiguous: They expect a state of their own on lands captured by Israel in the 1967 war, with their capital in the eastern sector of Jerusalem that Israel has annexed.

Despite the complicated task before them, the negotiators held their first session at this Red Sea resort on the Egyptian-Israeli border in an atmosphere that they later described in a joint statement as "cordial and constructive."

The immediate goal was to clear up housekeeping chores before the real bargaining begins, probably next week.

A companion meeting was held Wednesday in Cairo by the two men who had signed the agreement on Sept. 13, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Mahmoud Abbas, a senior PLO official.

They established a so-called liaison committee that is to meet every two or three weeks and is to chart the general direction of more detailed talks that are being conducted on several fronts. One channel deals with economic development of the territories and another with Palestinian elections planned for next July. If snags develop on any of these tracks, the senior political officials on the liaison committee are responsible for keeping crises from mushrooming.

"I think both of us came to make out of the Israel-PLO agreement a full success," Mr. Peres said. "We are the business side of a historic agreement."

"We are very keen to reach a real peace," said Mr. Abbas.

OVERHEARD

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Cyprus 080-900001	Hungary 007-800-0411	Norway 050-12912	UAE 800-111
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STATESIDE / A DEFENSE OF POLICY

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Plan Falls to Ease Fears on Trade Accord

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration issued a proposal Wednesday to create a \$100 million worker retraining program to help Americans who lose their jobs because of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but the proposal did little to mollify the many critics of the pact.

Rafael Ysera, the chief deputy U.S. trade representative, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the administration was drafting the retraining plan as a temporary measure that would last no more than 18 months. After that, workers hurt by the free-trade pact would be helped by a comprehensive job training program that Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich is now preparing, Mr. Ysera said.

Mr. Reich said at a Senate Labor Committee hearing that the program's costs "would probably be in the neighborhood of \$100 million a year."

The administration had resisted for months promising any such temporary job-retraining program. Administration officials have worried that it would increase the total cost of the free-trade agreement. And the temporary program might become a permanent exception to President Bill Clinton's goal of a single federal program to help all Americans who lose their jobs to foreign competition, technological advances or any other change in the economy.

But Democratic supporters of the agreement put strong pressure on the administration in recent weeks to include a job program, lawmakers said this week. The program may offer political cover against criticisms that the pact could encourage American companies to move south and take advantage of Mexico's low wages.

If approved by simple majorities of the House and Senate, the free-trade pact would gradually eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States. (NYT)

FBI Promotes 3 Minorities to Top-Level Posts

WASHINGTON — Acting on his pledge to bring diversity to the FBI, the agency's director, Louis J. Freeh, on Wednesday elevated a black, a woman and a Hispanic to three upper-echelon positions.

"What is most significant was that every one of these appointments comes from the ranks of the FBI," Mr. Freeh said. "These are people who have worked exceedingly hard and with great excellence over their careers."

The appointees are:

- Burdette G. Passenelli, now special agent in charge of the Anchorage, Alaska, field office, is to be assistant director for the finance division. She is the first woman to reach that level.
- Manuel J. Gonzalez, now senior assistant special agent in charge of the Miami field office, is to be assistant director for the personnel division. He is the first person of Hispanic descent to be named assistant director.
- Paul R. Phillip, now deputy assistant director of the inspection division, is to be assistant director for the training division. He is the second black man to be assistant director. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

A congressional aide who handles postal issues, on the U.S. Postal Service's new logo, which is to be put on postal offices and vehicles as well as mailboxes, at a cost of up to \$7 million: "It kind of leaves me cold. The question is: Will the mail get delivered any faster?" (NYT)

President to Seek Cuts Of \$10 Billion More

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton plans to propose an additional \$10 billion to \$15 billion in spending cuts later this month to make good on promises he made to win votes for his budget in August, according to administration and congressional officials.

The cuts, which will be spread over the next five years, are bound to create a dispute on Capitol Hill, several lawmakers said.

Some lawmakers think the anticipated budget is too small, while others suggested that the proposed cuts would arouse protest from lawmakers whose favorite programs would come under attack.

Administration officials said the cuts would be proposed to Congress late this month, after passage of appropriations bills.

Officials said most cuts would come from the recommendations in Vice President Al Gore's report on reducing waste and streamlining the federal bureaucracy.

Several influential lawmakers voiced disappointment with the size of the cuts.

"I wish I could persuade them to do more," said Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, who pressed Mr. Clinton during the budget battle to be more aggressive about cutting the deficit.

"For economic reasons and to give taxpayers confidence, that we're paying attention, the cuts should be deeper. I'd like to see him start off with \$7 to \$8 billion in cuts the first year. Ten billion would be even better."

Administration officials said one reason the proposed cuts would not be larger was that they plan to use some savings from Mr. Gore's efforts for programs against crime and to finance spending on Mr. Clinton's investment programs, including retraining efforts and high-speed trains.

To the administration's dismay, Congress sharply scaled back many of these programs.

An official said that with all the claims on the billions of dollars that the vice president's waste-cutting program aims to achieve, the administration might ultimately propose less than \$10 billion in spending cuts.

Away From Politics

- Severe turbulence and a crack in an engine support structure apparently caused an engine to break off and fall from a 747 cargo jet over Anchorage, Alaska, in March, federal safety officials said. The National Transportation Safety Board described the incident as highly unusual and noted that Boeing, the manufacturer of the 747, is planning to improve the engine supports.
- Grand Central Terminal in New York City was shut down because of a smoky fire that started in a pile of asbestos-laden debris, forcing the cancellation of all trains Tuesday evening.
- For the second time in two days, a juror has been dismissed in the trial of two black men accused of beating a white truck driver during the Los Angeles riots. Superior Court Judge John Ouderkerk removed a white man who asked to be excused for personal reasons unrelated to the case.
- The Church of Scientology has been granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. IRS officials said the church had provided information showing that it operated exclusively for religious and charitable purposes.
- The two former Los Angeles police officers convicted of violating Rodney G. King's civil rights have begun 30-month prison sentences, ending their effort to avoid incarceration while their cases were being appealed. The two men will serve their time at a federal prison camp in Dublin, California.
- A toucanet pilot in Alabama was lost in fog without a compass or charts when his vessel rammed a railroad bridge, leading to an Amtrak passenger train accident last month that killed more than 40 people. Coast Guard and Amtrak officials said. The accident could have been averted, they added, if the pilot had promptly notified the authorities. (NYT, UPI, AP, Reuters, LAT)

CHURCH: In Los Angeles, Hispanics and Blacks Increasingly View Each Other as Rivals in Quest for Good Life

Continued from Page 1

forecast only to 13 percent, the bureau said.

Hispanics are bringing a new dynamic to urban politics, for two decades a focal point for blacks. In Miami last summer, despite objections by many blacks, the Hispanic-dominated City Council rescinded an ordinance making English the city's official language. In New York, Hispanic backing for his Italian-American opponent has dealt a blow to the re-election campaign of the city's first black mayor, David N. Dinkins, a Democrat.

Blacks and Hispanics nationally have split sharply over the North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico. Al-

Clinton Stresses U.S. Security, Domestic and Foreign

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — President Bill Clinton has made a broad defense of his administration's domestic and international priorities, saying that the United States "cannot withdraw from the world we have done so much to make."

Acknowledging recent events abroad that have tended to overshadow more politically valuable domestic issues such as crime control and health care, Mr. Clinton emphasized the importance of maintaining a viable foreign policy agenda.

By paying attention to all of these priorities, the president said, Americans will be provided with a blanket of security that will see the nation through periods of economic and global turbulence.

"The security we seek is like a rope for a rock climber, to lift those who will take responsibility for their own lives to even greater pinnacles," he said in the speech.

The need for personal security, he said, demands the passage of his health care proposals, which would provide insurance coverage for all Americans, as well as anti-crime measures, which would restrict the sale of guns and add more police officers.

"We must protect our people better against the ravages of violence," he said. "Our people have a right to feel safe where they live, where they go to school and where they work."

As for his efforts on the domestic front, which also include passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mr. Clinton acknowledged that many of the items he was asking Congress to approve had to first overcome opposition in many quarters, including organized labor.

"Our communities won't be secure until people who disagree on everything else stop shouting at each other long enough to realize that we have to save the kids who are in trouble the same way we lost them — one child at a time," he said. "And it imposes a responsibility on each and every one of us."

Mr. Clinton's appeal to personal security has emerged in recent weeks as his advisers have sought for an overarching thesis that could put the president's opponents on the defensive while lifting him onto the high ground as he fights for passage of his health care plan — even though Congress has not yet received the legislation.

But Mr. Clinton has had some trouble maintaining that momentum as one foreign policy crisis after another — including the turbulence in Russia, the killing of American troops in Somalia and the rejection of American troops in Haiti — has distracted him from the numerous domestic issues he would prefer to address.

On Haiti as Well as Somalia, Clinton's Leadership Falters

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A clearer demonstration of the global village that modern communications has created, and the land mines that await American presidents as a result, would be difficult to imagine.

After more than a dozen U.S. soldiers were killed in street fighting in Somalia earlier this month, President Bill Clinton argued that it would be dangerous for the United States to pull out its troops at once, because doing so would only encourage "aggressors, thugs and terrorists" all over the world.

Still, he yielded some ground, setting a deadline for full withdrawal no later than April 1. On television last weekend, a number of leading U.S. senators went further, suggesting that an earlier withdrawal would be better and warning against sending U.S. units to Bosnia-Herzegovina or Haiti.

As if on cue, a small gang of toughs, protected by the police, took to the streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, threatening to create "another Somalia" to prevent American troops and other advisers from landing to help in a transition to democratic government. Some of their leaders said they had been encouraged by what they saw on television.

Mr. Clinton promptly ordered a suspension of the U.S. military effort in Haiti. With the whole UN plan for stabilizing the country undermined, economic sanctions are to be tried again.

"So we have 3 groups of 40 or 50 people — O.K., maybe a hundred or two — causing the United States and the United Nations to stop dead in their tracks," said a rueful U.S. policymaker, "Somalia, Bosnia and Haiti don't have much in common, except their problems are complicated, what happens in one



A pensive President Clinton before his speech at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

NEWS ANALYSIS

affects another, and the country has no stomach for any of them."

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, a Republican known for his foreign expertise and for his judiciousness, spoke of what he termed "the virtual collapse of presidential leadership in these matters."

"The roof has fallen in," Mr. Lugar said. "There is no significant congressional support for the president's policy in any of the three countries, and it's his own fault."

That is so, he declared, because of Mr. Clinton's failure to discuss with Congress either the change of goals in Somalia — from feeding the hungry to nation-building and pursuing General Mohammed Farah Aidiid — or the plan for trying to restore democracy to Haiti.

"A president needs to co-opt the leadership of Congress in any foreign policy venture, however small, and the sooner the better," Mr. Lugar said. "That gives him a safety net if things go wrong, as they usually do, either temporarily or definitively."

Mr. Clinton's advisers depict themselves as pioneers, groping their way toward new principles in a post-Cold War world. It is uncharted ground, and they admit that they are having trouble. No one has had to do this, they say, since the 1950s, and containment was not a policy born overnight.

"Every one of these situations involves a lot of improvisation," a State Department official said. "It's not easy to define our national interests, to decide when to intervene, to see all the consequences of intervention, to know when to declare victory and end the intervention. And there's no upside. You win, and nobody in the general

public cares much; you lose American lives, and the country demands that you pull your horns in."

The president's top foreign policy advisers, most of them formed in the Vietnam years, are unwilling to sharply limit the exertion of American power and influence, even in an era of scarce financial resources and even when they know their boss wants to spend most of his energy on domestic affairs.

But as Mr. Lugar remarked, Mr. Clinton has not done the spadework on Capitol Hill; for that matter, he has not done it with the public at large. His speech last week about Somalia was well received. But after it, polls showed that as many as 60 percent of Americans still thought the United States should get out of Somalia.

There are obviously limitations on what sorts of foreign policies any president can sell, especially when American soldiers are dying and when the national interest is difficult to define.

Mr. Clinton has involved himself, or allowed himself to become involved, in a number of nettlesome problems at once. What is more, all of them have underlying political dimensions, too seldom fully explained, that make achieving what may seem like simple goals very difficult indeed.

The problem in Somalia, for instance, was not really hunger; that was merely a symptom of the country's lack of anything approaching an effective government, and that, in turn, was merely a symptom of the hatred of one clan for another.

The real problem in Haiti is the reluctance of the military and the police to relinquish the power that they have enjoyed since the days of the Duvalier dictatorship, as they would have to do if the country is to gain a semblance of stability.

U.S. Crises Point Up Initial Failure to Assess Risks in UN

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Back-to-back crises for the Clinton administration in Somalia and Haiti have had one critical element in common: key resolutions governing deployment of American troops moved through the Security Council with little public debate or indication that Washington had assessed the potential risks to American soldiers.

In Haiti this week, as in Somalia last week, administration officials gave the world the impression of being surprised when local hard-liners resistance to U.S.-led military operations burst into the headlines.

But in August, when the 15-nation Security Council first considered sending a military mission to Haiti to help restore democracy there, the chief U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, was wrestling with another set of Clinton administration priorities. As that month's council president, she was trying to nudge other member nations toward creating more specific peacekeeping mandates and more precise mission budgets.

Thus, council action on the Haiti mission was postponed for weeks so a better idea could be gained of how much the effort would cost. The delay came as the clock ticked toward the UN-mediated return to Haiti of the dismissed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, on Oct. 30. And to keep that day from arriving, Haitian gunner allied with the country's entrenched power elite were stepping up the violence.

UN officials repeatedly warned that the situation in Haiti could grow more volatile as Father Aristide's scheduled return neared. In addition, when the council finally voted, Sept. 23, to launch the mission,

the UN force cannot be deployed in Haiti unless the regime there creates safe conditions for it.

The new setback has left U.S. officials again struggling with the tongue-twisting lexicon of UN pacifying missions: trying to argue that U.S. troops are not peacekeepers but are going on a peacekeeping mission and to persuade Americans that U.S. soldiers are not there to create a secure environment but should instead have a secure environment created for them.

In fact, the UN special envoy on Haiti, Dante Caputo, and a Clinton administration Haiti adviser, Lawrence Pezzullo, made no secret that they had intended the presence of U.S. troops and international police units in Haiti to curb the violence.

The U.S. soldiers, who include military trainers and construction engineers, but no combat troops, were meant to send a powerful message to both sides in the Haitian conflict. Their presence was designed to persuade armed gangs that seem to control Haitian streets that the United States is serious about Father Aristide's return, and at the same time to dissuade Aristide supporters from revenge attacks against military leaders who are required to resign under the UN accord, UN officials said.

But the symbolism intended in the landing of U.S. troops was undermined by the administration's flustered reaction to the recent U.S. casualties in Somalia. Tuned in on local radio and television to congressional debate on U.S. losses in Mogadishu, gun-wielding Haitians threatened to make "a second Somalia" for the United States.

"What is especially worrying," one UN official said of the Haiti situation, "is that the U.S. force was sent there to protect the very people who are now opposing it."

Gene Manipulators Are Awarded a Nobel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — An American and a Canadian shared the Nobel Chemistry Prize on Wednesday for separately discovering how to mass-produce DNA and to reprogram the genetic code, techniques that have widespread applications in medicine and basic research and that also inspired the box-office hit movie "Jurassic Park."

Two American astrophysicists shared the physics prize for finding a twin star that helps support Einstein's theory of relativity. Each prize is worth 6 million kronor (\$825,000) and will be split between the two winners.

Kary B. Mullis, 48, a director of Xytronix Inc., in San Diego, shared the chemistry prize with Michael Smith, 61, a British-born Canadian who is a professor at the University of British Columbia.

Their contributions to the development of genetic chemistry techniques opened the way for new applications in medicine, biotechnology and criminal investigation, the Swedish Academy of Sciences said.

One of Dr. Mullis's techniques can produce genetic material from dead insects, an idea used in "Jurassic Park," where scientists used the genetic material of extinct dinosaurs to recreate the giant reptiles.

Applications of their work include catching criminals, finding infections, growing crops faster and synthesizing DNA from extinct insects.

Dr. Smith is Canada's fourth chemistry prize winner and is director of the Biotechnology Laboratory at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Smith said his research focused on a genetic engineering tool called site-directed mutagenesis that uses a short piece of chemically synthesized DNA to change a gene so that it functions differently. The change allows researchers to study how the gene works.

"This should allow us to understand how inherited genetic diseases work, like cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy, or noninherited genetic diseases like cancer," he said.

The material that determines hereditary characteristics in living organisms is DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid.

Russell A. Hulse, 42, and Joseph H. Taylor Jr., 52, both astrophysicists at Princeton University in New Jersey, won the physics prize for their 1974 discovery of a rotating double star called a binary pulsar. The binary pulsar is like a celestial laboratory that has helped confirm Einstein's theory of relativity and his prediction that moving objects emit gravitational waves.

A pulsar is a type of dense, spinning star that emits electromagnetic waves similar to radio signals.

Dr. Hulse and Dr. Taylor spotted the first binary, or two-part, pulsar with the 300-meter (1,000-foot) diameter Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico, and provided gravity researchers with a new study laboratory, the academy said.

"This new type of pulsar opens up whole new areas of gravitational physics," said Carl Nordling, chairman of the academy's Nobel physics committee.

"Here, a new, revolutionary 'space laboratory' has been obtained for testing Einstein's general theory of relativity and alternative theories of gravity," the academy said.

"So far, Einstein's theory has passed the tests with flying colors," it added.

The academy said the novelty of the Hulse-Taylor pulsar was that, from the behavior of the beacon signal, "it could be deduced that it was accompanied by an approximately equally heavy companion at a distance corresponding to only a few times the distance from the moon to the Earth." (AP, Reuters)

HAITI: General Sets Conditions

Continued from Page 1

onstrated at the docks for two days, and small boats had blocked the wharf where the ship was to have unloaded. Because of the mayhem and the Haitian military's unwillingness to guarantee the security of the international force, the ship was withdrawn.

"We deplore the fact that this ship was recalled before arriving at a solution allowing the army and the people to have this assistance," General Cedras said at a news conference. But he defended the armed demonstrators as citizens expressing their concerns about Haitian sovereignty.

Asked if he would step down Friday, General Cedras responded: "Do the armed forces have all the necessary security? We don't even have an amnesty law."

Asked if such a law would be passed by Friday, he said, "I hope so." But diplomats close to the negotiations said it was extremely improbable that the parliament could take any significant action by that time.

The parliament, widely regarded as corrupt and easily intimidated by the army, has met only sporadically in recent months, and supporters of the military in the legislature have repeatedly used parliamentary tactics to thwart other aspects of the agreement. They have also simply abandoned the building to deprive the body of the necessary quorum when it appeared that certain measures would be passed.

General Cedras said it would not be right to reimpose the sanctions.

"You do not have the right to condemn someone without hearing them first," he said. "I sent a letter yesterday to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali asking him if it would not be a good idea to finally listen to what the army has to say."

General Cedras said the international troops aboard the Harlan County had violated the agreement by trying to bring M-16 assault rifles with them instead of only sidearms, as originally agreed.

Shortly before his statement, senior UN military officials said they believed the Haitian military would comply with the agreement.

"I think the armed forces will come on board and provide the security that they promised," said Colonel James G. Pulley, an American in charge of the UN military contingent. "I have confidence in the armed forces of Haiti."

The mission's deputy commander, Lieutenant Colonel Brian King, said he shared Colonel Pulley's confidence. When asked why one would have confidence in the face of repeated army violations and violence, he cited "the professionalism they have displayed to this point."

To many here, such statements in the face of noncompliance only strengthened the military's resolve not to leave power. The withdrawal of the Harlan County was widely interpreted as a major victory for General Cedras and Colonel Francois. Respected Haitian analysts said they had repeatedly warned the United Nations, and the United States in particular, that the military had no intention of complying with the accords and was simply stalling for time.

Anger at the United States was further kindled by the handling of the withdrawal of the Harlan County.

Neither Prime Minister Malval, appointed by Father Aristide to oversee the transition to democracy, nor the UN special envoy, Dante Caputo, was informed that the ship was being withdrawn, sources close to both men said.

A source said Mr. Caputo knew the ship was being withdrawn only when, looking out from the balcony of the Hotel Montana, he saw it steaming off into the afternoon sun.

Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now Get Tough With Haiti

The thugs who prevented U.S. and Canadian troops from landing in Haiti on Monday do not represent the majority of the Haitian people. The country's voters made their choice three years ago when they elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide with a 65 percent majority. The military elite, accustomed to unquestioned power, drove him into exile. Now that elite, aided by its paramilitary "attaches," is invoking nationalist pride and characterizing the United Nations mission to restore Father Aristide as a foreign invasion.

Breakthrough in Belfast?

News from Ireland spurs cautious hopes that one of the world's apparently intractable trouble spots is moving toward peace. The Irish Republican Army has for decades relied on violence to accomplish its political objectives. It repudiated the world of diplomacy and was not accepted as a participant in any talks aimed at reconciliation. But now it appears that Gerry Adams, who leads Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, may be taking another view.

Breaking the Secrecy Habit

With fanfare, Attorney General Janet Reno has proclaimed a new, liberalized set of rules for the release of information under the Freedom of Information Act. Backed up by President Bill Clinton, she declares that the Justice Department will not routinely defend in court agencies that try to use the law's technicalities to sit on secrets.

Other Comment

Trouble in Somalia and Haiti

By sending additional forces to Somalia, President Bill Clinton is only trying to cover a U.S. political retreat behind a smoke screen of weaponry. If once in a while it would do our governments good to have some guts, it would be even better if U.S. presidents acknowledged that at times, in countries like Somalia or Haiti, butler is a better weapon than guns.

Yes, Angola's Outrageous Spectacle Can Be Stopped

By Chester A. Crocker

WASHINGTON — Just one year ago, Angolans went to the polls in a United Nations-monitored election. The country had experienced war of one kind or another for most of the previous 30 years. Since the election, the civil war has soared to unprecedented heights. UN officials say 1,000 Angolans are dying daily and millions are without food.

position in Luanda to smash UNITA in the capital, killing or capturing many of its top figures. Mr. dos Santos had offered nothing but crumbs to UNITA as a basis for political reconciliation in a government of unity.

By the end of last October, Angola's precious cease-fire had collapsed. Within a few months UNITA seized control of numerous regional centers and perhaps 75 percent of the countryside. Fresh peace talks in April and May broke down over security issues.

Somalis Are the Problem and Have to Be Party to the Solution

By Bernard Kouchner

PARIS — There is no way to solve the Somali issue without the Somalis. For too long, this seems to have escaped the attention of the U.S. military leadership and the United Nations officials there.

with General Aidid is badly needed. The general is no saint. When I showed him dying children on the streets of Mogadishu, he did not flinch. Shamefully, some seem to consider him a Robin Hood. But the Somalis should be made responsible for their own destiny.

The United Nations is a stabilizing force in the pursuit of peace and justice, not a new colonial power. It should link withdrawal of its troops to the evolution of the peace process. We will get out of the Somali crisis when the Somalis take over.

Haiti's Chief Thugs Will Have to Be Choked Into Submission

By Amy Wilentz

ALBANY, New York — The television footage out of Haiti is like a scene from a recurring nightmare: the brandished weapons, the insults, violent attacks on bystanders. The military and its "attaches," descendants of the "Ducal" regime's infamous "Tomcats" and "Macducks," love to beat up the weak, the down-trodden, the unarmed — anyone who threatens to come between them and their booty.

goods to leak across the border that it shares with Haiti, as has happened in the past. Of course, since sanctions were lifted, the Haitian military has reportedly stockpiled enough oil to last six months to a year. The United States and its allies should enclose the island with a naval blockade. That way, small ships carrying contraband, from which the generals and their men have made hundreds of thousands of dollars during the various embargoes since the coup, will not be able to get in. Also, a naval blockade will show that Americans are dead serious.

Australians Aren't Stamped Out of the Queen's Big Family

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Australians have long been conscious that their land is large, sparsely populated, far removed from traditional friends and thus seemingly vulnerable. Before World War II, Australia, a former British colony, clung tightly to the hem of Mother Britain's skirt for protection. A close association with Britain, then a global power, put a barrier between Australia and its concerns about possible invasion from Asia. Australia was happy to leave foreign policy to Whitehall and to enjoy the world's highest standard of living, provided by its wool, wheat, fruit and other agricultural products.

have long been discarded. Recent governments-general have all been Australians, appointed by the Queen on the advice of the prime minister in Canberra. The Privy Council in London is no longer an Australian court of last resort, nor does the Queen bestow honors on her Australian subjects. "God Save the Queen" has been abandoned as the national anthem in favor of "Advance Australia Fair."

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: An Act of Valor

PARIS — A horse ran away with a cab yesterday [Oct. 13] afternoon on the boulevard de Celles, while the driver was absent from his box. A child of eight years of age was knocked down and other accidents seemed likely to occur, when a young courtier, Mlle. Camille Legendrand, rushed to the horse's head and managed to stop it. The horse fell. Mlle. Legendrand was also pulled down and received a serious injury on the arm. Those who witnessed this charming act of courage were loud and eager in their congratulations of the plucky young courtier.

1918: Germans in Retreat

PARIS — The victory obtained by Foch's strategy is indisputable. The routed Germans are falling back rapidly, closely followed by the Allied armies, and no one may yet gather where they may endeavor to make a stand. Exploiting their success and

taking advantage of the ascendancy gained over the enemy, the French army, from the 13th to the 15th, maintained the pursuit yesterday [Oct. 13], winning back large areas of territory. Right along the front the French infantry, marching behind screens of cavalry and tanks, tramples on ground which, since 1914, has been occupied by the Germans.

1943: On Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] A post-war foreign policy declaration was adopted today [Oct. 13] by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee. Advocating that "the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority, with power to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world," the vote in the subcommittee was 7 to 1, with only Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., a Progressive, dissenting.

International Herald Tribune advertisement containing contact information for the New York, London, and Paris offices, and a list of key personnel including KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTIUR DUCHS SUIZBERGER, and RICHARD MCCLLEAN.

كسوة من الاصل

OPINION

The Gracious Exit Isn't The Politicians' Way

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—The day after he forced Nikita Khrushchev to retreat in the Cuban missile crisis, John F. Kennedy shared a private joke with his brother Robert: "This is the night I should go to the theater." The sardonic joke played off conversations that the Kennedys had had about history's reverence for Abraham Lincoln, assassinated at Ford's Theater.



shortly after his inaugural stroll down Pennsylvania Avenue. A partial exception in this as in everything else is Ronald Reagan. A one-term Reagan presidency would not have been stained by Iran-contra. But it is hard to imagine another American president who would have been, almost on instinct and emotion, as ready and able to turn U.S.-Soviet relations on a dime when he became convinced of Mikhail Gorbachev's willingness to change. George Bush would not have been ready. Walter Mondale as a Democratic president would have had an all but impossible political task in selling Mr. Gorbachev's conversion in America.

The Fire in Mauro Ramoni

By Morton Pomeroy

ST. TROPEZ, France — I have about as much reason as any American-born Jew to take the Holocaust personally. One day in August 1941, my father's brother and his six children were herded from their homes to killing fields near Ponary, Lithuania, and shot by local militia under German orders. After the war, their deaths confirmed, my father died of a broken heart in New York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Backing the Right Man

Regarding "Backing the Wrong Man" (Opinion, Oct. 3): Gregory Clark's analysis provided a vivid illustration of how easily Russia's problems can be misunderstood by outsiders. Drawing an analogy between the recent events in Moscow and those around Tiananmen Square does a great disservice to the political leaders in Russia, who face the daunting task of promoting democratic reform in a country whose institutions are inherited from 70 years of Communist rule.

Problem Solved

Regarding "In Its Olympic Quest for a Slogan, Atlanta Is, of a Lost for Words" (Oct. 8): Concerning the quest by Atlanta for a slogan for the Olympic Games and for the future of the city, may I suggest:

In Defense of Turkey

Regarding "Indo-Russian Goals for Central Asia" (Opinion, Sept. 22): S. Nihal Singh refers to an Indian-Russian report which asserts that the Turkish secular nation-state came about after the massacre of Armenian and Greek minorities and the suppression of Kurds.

Double Standard

Regarding "Confusing Times for Russian Legislators" (Sept. 27) by Serge Schmemmann: What amazes me as a Peruvian is how reality can be adapted to justify almost anything. On April 5, 1992,

Health Care's Real Cost

Regarding "Whatever Health Care Costs, Don't Let Freedom Suffer" (Opinion, Sept. 28) by William Safire: The four out of five Americans who are covered by medical insurance today already are paying for the fifth person's coverage, through inflated hospital charges. Any honest hospital administrator will admit that hospital charges, for the four who pay for their care through medical insurance, exceed actual costs in order to cover the expenses of the fifth, who cannot pay.

TOWER OF SECRETS: A Real Life Spy Thriller

By Victor Sheymov. 420 pages. \$24.95. Naval Institute Press. Reviewed by William E. Odum: VICTOR SHEYMOV was not a spy, not the kind of KGB officer that used to star in John le Carré's novels. He was a major and a technician, concerned with protecting Soviet communications by codes, cryptographic machines, and an amazing array of other devices and techniques.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott: THE surviving American open team, U.S.A. No.2, began shakily in the semifinal of the Bermuda Bowl contest in Santiago at the NEC World Championships. After 26 deals of a scheduled 96 they trailed the Netherlands by 14 imps.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING: Bill Bryson, an American writer who lives in Britain, has just finished reading "The Cotswold Way" by Mark Richards. "I spent a week on a wonderful but little-known long-distance walk in England's Cotswold region. This book is everything a guide should be, and with exquisite illustrations."

Books

are strong, and the moral pose he strikes is difficult to fault. He is on target with his disdain for "Communist democrats" who only wanted to rescue the system from its "bad leaders" and return it to its original foundations. Sheymov goes straight to Marx as the proponent of a fraudulent theory — "just a potpourri of essays" — and explains that the system itself was rotten from the beginning, made by gangsters for gangsters.

Advertisement for CNN International featuring a grid of images showing various news events and the CNN logo. Text includes: "Some Of The Most Powerful Moments On Television Are On CNN International." and "We bring good things to life."

Advertisement for CNN International with the headline "Some Of The Most Powerful Moments On Television Are On CNN International." and a sub-headline "These days, some of the biggest international stories on CNN are just thirty seconds long. They belong to some very smart and very successful advertisers who came in search of the most influential audience on earth."

With any other defense Denmark would have won the match and advanced to the semifinal. Was Scholtz seriously at fault? Not at all — he was unlucky. Make a small change in the layout and he would have been a hero. If South had held one club and one fewer diamond the club play would have cut South's communications and

where. That is the nature of this kind of nonfiction. Notwithstanding its slightly wooden style, the book spins a series of fascinating vignettes — e.g., the KGB plans to assassinate the Pope, what they learned from the Chinese about eavesdropping techniques, how they intended to put Soviet weapons in space (thus the paranoia over the American SDI program), and hints of how Andropov prepared to succeed Brezhnev — reaching a climax with Sheymov's escape to the West in 1980.

Retired Lieutenant General William E. Odum, an adjunct professor at Yale University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

Uneven Match, but Good Chess

Underdog on Home Turf Leaves Britons Rapt

By David Spanier
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — For the five weeks since the world title chess challenge opened in London, the British public, which thought chess was a game for elderly gentlemen dozing in club armchairs, has been bombarded by it.

On match days, the television channels have been broadcasting hours of analysis, leaving the commentators writhing when the players sat, head in hand, thinking for 25 minutes without making a move.

Surprisingly, the public seems to like it all.

The BBC has been attracting 1.2 million viewers, and Channel 4, a commercial station, which claimed an audience of 2.3 million for its opening coverage, has attracted close to a million for its two regular evening chess slots.

The audience at the Savoy theater went wild Tuesday when Nigel Short of Britain, the challenger, won his first game against Garry Kasparov, the Russian who is world champion. The news made the TV bulletins and front pages of the morning papers on Wednesday.

The result of the 24-game match is not in doubt. With the score standing at 10½ to 5½ in Mr. Kasparov's favor, he needs only two

points more for outright victory. By finally notching a victory Tuesday in the 16th game, Mr. Short avoided suffering the most humiliating shutout in chess history.

"I feel relieved," said a beaming Mr. Short after the game. Mr. Kasparov signed the score sheet and strode off stage, looking like thunder. It was not a great game. The world champion lost, when he could have forced a draw, perhaps out of boredom at being so far ahead. He is likely to clinch his title by next week, at the latest.

Mr. Short has a bubbly personality and his popularity may well survive defeat in the match. The British love a plucky loser, as their affection for Frank Bruno, the latest in a series of horizontal heavy-weight boxers, shows. Mr. Short has been judged "unlucky" in his games, having been defeated two or three times when it looked like he would win.

For The Times newspaper, the sponsor of the event, the immediate question is whether to continue the match for the full 24 games.

One alternative under consideration is for Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Short to play speed games, when the time limit is reduced from 40 moves in two hours for each player, to 25 minutes apiece for the whole game. This would give the chal-

lenger hope of another victory or two.

Meanwhile, the "other" world championship match, organized by the International Chess Federation, known by the French acronym FIDE, has collapsed, having run out of money. The event was staged by the FIDE president, Florencio Campomanes, to teach Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Short a lesson, after they broke with the organization.

Accordingly, Mr. Campomanes set up an alternative "official" world championship match in the Netherlands, between the former world champion Anatoli Karpov and the veteran Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman. Both of them were beaten by Mr. Short in eliminations for the right to challenge Mr. Kasparov. The prize money, however, evaporated when Oman, which had agreed to stage the second half of the FIDE match, withdrew its offer when it learned that no Dutch sponsors had come forward.

With Mr. Karpov leading Mr. Timman by 7 to 5, the players are due to move to Indonesia for the second half of the match. Unless Mr. Campomanes can find new sponsors, the players are likely to find themselves substantially out of pocket.



President Yeltsin and Prime Minister Hosokawa toasting in Tokyo on Wednesday after the signing of political and economic accords.

Yeltsin in Japan: The Hosts Are Obliging

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — President Boris N. Yeltsin ended a long-postponed trip to Japan on Wednesday, basking in his treatment by the Japanese as a democratic leader in full control of his country but neatly sidestepping any promises to return disputed territory.

In two days of meetings, Mr. Yeltsin by turns conciliatory to the Japanese, whose aid and investment he desperately needs, and defensive about his role in crushing the parliamentary rebellion in Moscow last week.

At a news conference Wednesday, he declared that after decades of suspicion Japan and Russia had begun to "bring our two peoples closer together psychologically," and he said that that would enable the countries to resolve their long-standing disputes "in a more successful way."

But he quickly veered from diplomatic niceties to a defense of his actions last week in Moscow, telling critics in Japan that he had been forced to act against his government adversaries "to avoid losing again millions of human lives in Russia, as was the case during the totalitarian regime."

Unable to claim anything beyond a change of atmosphere in their talks over the return of four islands seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa declared that he and Mr. Yeltsin had established "a new, advanced foundation for negotiations."

But while there was talk of joint projects in oil and gas off of Sakhalin Island and the need to wire Russia with a fiber-optic telecommunications network, Japanese business executives warned Mr. Yeltsin in fairly blunt terms that they still considered his government unstable and unreliable.

Nonetheless, he appeared to have repaired much of the damage done by his two previous cancellations of trips to Tokyo.

He also benefited from visiting at a time when Japanese officials clearly realized that his precarious hold on power at home meant that he could not afford to give ground on the territorial issue.

"We knew that the best we could hope for was simply improved relations," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

If Mr. Yeltsin's goal was to show that he could be accepted as a national leader fully in charge of his country, the Japanese certainly obliged him Wednesday.

Just days after ordering troops into the occupied parliament building, he was chatting with the imperial family over tea and talking about Russia's future in the Pacific.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Europe's Women Make Waves Throughout the Military Services

Women are continuing to make headway in Europe's militaries.

In a minor revolution for the staid French Navy, women began serving on warships this month. About 10 percent of crew members on the anti-submarine frigates Latouche-Tréville and Montcalm are now women, ranging from lowly gobs to a ranking officer. Some are serving as secretaries or cooks, others swabbing decks or working in engine rooms, reports the weekly Le Point. Except for segregated sleeping compartments, the navy is giving the women no quarter. Their tasks are the same as men's. Women with children are allowed to undertake sea duty, but only if they request it.

And in London this week, a former servicewoman won record compensation because the Royal Air Force dismissed her when she became pregnant. The award of more than £33,000 (\$50,000) to Deborah Miller, 28, came in the second of some 4,000 cases being brought by former servicewomen against the Defense Ministry. It has since changed its policy, offering pregnant servicewomen 14 weeks' maternity leave.

Around Europe

The Dutch police say they will soon begin recruiting homosexuals for the force. A spokesman said that many homosexuals who are victims of violence are reluctant to call the police, fearing verbal or physical mistreatment. Meanwhile, the Justice Ministry in The Hague announced that the government would introduce legislation to give homosexual couples the same legal rights as other couples on matters of taxation, inheritance and retirement pensions.

Not exactly a cheap thrill, but for \$50,000, visitors to Saint Petersburg will be able to take part in an aerial dogfight such as few will ever see outside the movies. A Florida-based company is arranging with the currency-starved Russian military to provide these and other military experiences — including a tank ride through a shooting range — for a price. Those who survive the dogfight, by the way, receive a silver flight helmet labeled "Top Gun," signed by the pilots.

Employees can smoke at work, in the traffic control office at Swansea, in Wales, but not exactly on company time. Smoking is restricted to a special room with a computerized lock for which users need a personal code. They punch out when they finish, and their time is recorded. At the end of the week, they have to work a minute overtime for each minute they smoked. Chewing gum, anyone?

Brian Knowlton

Poland Gets Its First Leftist Coalition Since '89

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's former Communists and the United Peasants' Party joined forces on Wednesday to form the country's first leftist government coalition since the end of Communist rule in 1989.

The Democratic Left Alliance, the former Communists, and the Peasant Party, put forward Waldemar Pawlak, 34, the head of the farmers' party, as their candidate for prime minister and pledged to

keep economic and foreign policy on track.

Mr. Pawlak served briefly as prime minister last year. Parliament voted him in on July 5, 1992, but failed to put together a coalition and resigned after 33 days.

The two parties, which both have roots in the old Communist system, emerged as winners of a general election on Sept. 19. Together they can command a majority of seats in the lower house of parliament. The partners pledged to continue

Poland's free-market reforms, which have brought great hardship and contributed to the former Communists' strong showing in the Sept. 19 parliamentary elections.

But they restated their commitment to a welfare state that would eliminate much of the poverty that has gripped Poland since communism collapsed in 1989.

Foreign businessmen and economic experts say they expect reforms to continue under a leftist

Ex-General Charged in Rebellion in Moscow

MOSCOW — In the first legal action against a leader of the parliamentary revolt that was crushed by tanks last week, Russia charged a militantly nationalist former general, Albert M. Makashov, on Wednesday with having caused mass disturbances. The Interfax news agency said.

Mr. Makashov, a former Soviet Army general dismissed from the military after an attempted coup in August 1991, could face up to 15 years in prison, the General Prosecutor's Office said.

He sided with hard-liners in the parliament who were resisting an order by President Boris N. Yeltsin to dissolve the legislature.

Mr. Makashov was the overall commander of the various armed groups inside the parliament and led the assault on the Ostankino television center.

No charges have been disclosed against Mr. Yeltsin's two most prominent opponents during the coup. The former speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, are also in jail.

As Mr. Yeltsin headed home after a visit to Japan, Russian politicians were scrambling to get organized for parliamentary elections less than two months away.

At a Tokyo news conference, the president quashed suggestions by his aides that the voting, which he has called for Dec. 12, might be postponed or combined with a presidential election.

"I categorically deny it, and I will not keep such advisers," he said. "Elections will be held on Dec. 12 to the federal assembly. Presidential elections will be on June 12, 1994. That has been decided and that's how it will be."

But he left the door open for a later change in the date of the presidential voting, saying that it was up to the new parliament to make the final decision.

Parliamentary Renovation
The Russian parliament building, its white walls blackened by smoke and pockmarked with bullet holes, is getting a face-lift. Agence France-Press reported from Moscow.

A decree signed by Mr. Yeltsin on Oct. 6 said the White House would have to be transformed into the official seat of the Russian government by March.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF

CO-ORDINATOR, D-1/D-2

CO-ORDINATION UNIT, MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

FOR AN INITIAL TWO-YEAR FIXED TERM APPOINTMENT EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1994

The intergovernmental meetings on the Protection of the Mediterranean convened in 1975 to consider an Action Plan for the Mediterranean, reached agreement based on consideration of four main aspects: (a) Integrated planning of the development and management of the Mediterranean Basin; (b) Co-ordinated programme for research, monitoring and exchange of information and assessment of the state of pollution and of protection measures; (c) Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment; and (d) Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan. The Co-ordinating Unit is responsible for carrying out the Secretariat functions and for acting as the overall co-ordinator of the activities agreed upon within the framework of the Action Plan.

Functions:

Under the general supervision of the Director of Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC), and in the general context of UNEP policy, the incumbent will be responsible for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Specifically the Co-ordinator will: (1) Follow-up on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols; (2) Co-ordinate MAP programme activities; (3) Administer the MED Co-ordination Unit in Athens (workplan-revisions, staff supervision and co-ordination, exercise of budgetary and financial authority, recommendations for recruitment of consultants); (4) Co-ordinate the harmonious development of projects implemented by or supervised by, the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit; (5) Assist Governments and international organizations to formulate, adopt and implement regional and national programmes for the protection of the Mediterranean sea; (6) Enlist the support of authorities and international institutions towards the achievement of the Mediterranean Action Plan objectives; (7) Make recommendations on further development of MAP activities; (8) Advise senior Management in UNEP through the Director of OCA/PAC on action to be taken; (9) Undertake such other tasks as may be assigned to him/her by the Executive Director, her Deputy, or the Director of OCA/PAC.

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All applications be addressed to: Chief, Recruitment Unit, UNEP, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya, Fax Nos: (2542) 217839, (2542) 226890 and (2542) 215787. This vacancy may meanwhile be filled by a staff member or by a candidate from the roster. Qualified women candidates are encouraged to apply. Appointment against this post is limited to service within the United Nations Environment Programme. Candidates are requested to quote vacancy No. NA-93-34 and to attach an up-dated United Nations Personal History form available from nearest UN Office or on request from this office. If UN form is unavailable a detailed curriculum vitae including birth date, nationality and working knowledge of United Nations Official languages should be submitted. Candidates having a facsimile contact should provide number(s).

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MORE INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT TOMORROW

Exceptionally, further advertisements will be published tomorrow Friday, October 15.

These include:

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Herald Tribune.

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MATH SCIENCE
Diabetics Don't Get Needed Eye Exams
Gene in Antarctic
Reaches Record Low

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Depression and Creativity
An Old Idea Is Gathering New Scientific Support

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As long as there have been poets to pierce the darkness with their diamond words, and painters to capture rays of sun shattering on cool cathedral stone, and artists of all persuasions to consort with the gods and articulate the union, there have been social critics to notice that an awful lot of these creative people are mentally unwell.

"Why is it?" Aristotle asked in the fourth century B.C., "that all men who are outstanding in philosophy, poetry or the arts are melancholic?"

Three hundred years ago, the English poet John Dryden wrote, "Great wits are sure to madness near allied / And thin partitions do their bounds divide." A sweet couplet that has since degenerated into the sorry cliché, "There is a thin line between genius and madness."

Yet as with any cliché worth the iteration, this one has a sizable grain of truth in it. After many decades of quarreling over how to define slippery and often subjective terms like "madness" and "creativity," psychiatrists, neurologists and evolutionary geneticists at last have accrued powerful evidence that the link between certain mental disorders and artistic achievement is real. Study after study has shown that people in the arts suffer disproportionately high rates of mood disorders, particularly manic depression and major depression.

Those with manic depression, or bipolar disorder, oscillate between summit and abyss — between a sense of grandeur and recklessness, a boundless, knockabout energy that feasts on itself and disdains the need for sleep; and a profound depression in which anguish, lethargy and self-hatred dominate. Many of the most eminent creative people of the last century have had full-blown manic depression, or others have had milder forms of the disorder and still others have suffered repeated episodes of major depression, the same bleakness seen in the downswing of manic depression but without its euphoric counterpoint.

As Dr. Kay Redfield Jamison points out in her recent book, "Touched With Fire: Manic Depression and the Artist's Temperament" (Free Press), the list of artists in whom manic depression or severe depression has been diagnosed with confidence is a pantheon of glory: Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Herman Melville, Robert Schumann, Virginia Woolf, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Lowell and Theodore Roethke, to name but a very few.

"Most of the best studies in this area have only been done in the last few years," Dr. Jamison, a professor of psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, said in an interview. "People think this whole area of research is very squishy, very puffy and unsubstantiated. They don't realize how solid and consistent the work really is." Psychiatrists have found that among distinguished artists, the rates of manic depression and major depression are 10 to 30 times as prevalent as in the population at large.

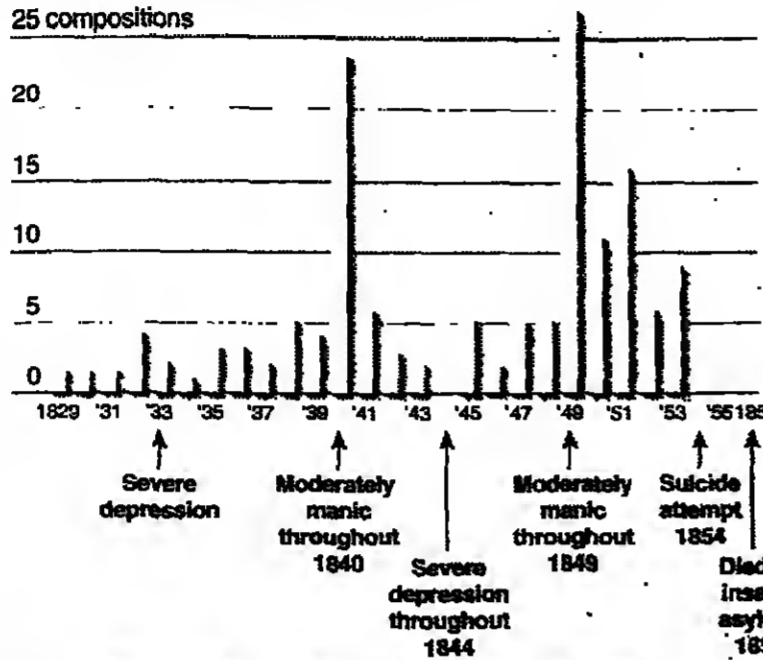
Importantly, the periods of either mania or depression are interrupted by long stretches of normality in which the artists appear in command of their work.

"People have a problem with the idea that someone can be both very healthy and very ill," Dr. Jamison said. "But those with manic depression can be very scared and extremely confident at the same time. And it takes that hyperconfidence when you're breaking down borders in art and doing things that haven't been done before.

Although creativity is obviously an essential element in many professions, the link between

Mapping Madness and Genius

The quantity, if not the quality, of the composer Robert Schumann's output varied strikingly with episodes of depression or mania and the relatively benign periods between. He lived from 1810 to 1856, when he died of self-starvation.



Source: E. Slater and A. Meyer, "Contributions to a Pathography of the Musicians," Continuum Psychiatrica, 1969. Reprinted in "Touched With Fire" by Kay Redfield Jamison.

creativity and mental instability is more pronounced in the arts than in other fields. For example, Dr. Arnold M. Ludwig, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Kentucky Medical Center in Lexington and author of a forthcoming book, "The Price of Greatness" (Guilford Press), looked at the incidence of psychiatric illness among 1,034 eminent men and women.

Considering individuals in eight creative-arts professions and 10 other professions, of the stature of Aldous Huxley, Alexander Graham Bell, Albert Einstein and Henri Matisse, Ludwig discovered that psychiatric disturbances were far more common among the artists than among the others. For example, the rate of alcoholism was 60 percent among actors and 41 percent among novelists, but only 3 percent among those in the physical sciences and 10 percent among military officers. In the case of manic depression, 17 percent of the actors and 13 percent of the poets were thought to have had the disorder, while those in the sciences were believed to have suffered from it at a rate of less than 1 percent, comparable to the incidence in the general population.

Observing the striking concordance between emotional volatility and creativity, some researchers are now seeking to understand the neurobiological basis of both mental instability and inspiration, and to learn how a mood disorder may nourish or sharpen creative thinking.

Some scientists suggest that because manic-depressive patients are ever riding the biochemical express between emotional extremes, their brains end up more complexly wired and remain more persistently plastic than do the brains of less mercurial sorts. That heightened interconnectedness between one neural neighborhood and the next, as well as an ongoing receptivity to new information, may allow a person with a mood disorder to synthesize

seemingly incongruous thoughts and to reassemble the ordinary into the extraordinary — the essence of artistic creation.

Preliminary brain imaging studies do indicate that different regions of the brain are perturbed during either manic or depressive episodes, bolstering the idea that a bipolar mood disorder could be a global arouser of mental activity.

Dr. Jamison and others also propose that the excessive energy of a manic episode may give rise to a volcano of ideas that the mind can then shape into something meaningful during the less frenetic, more skeptical moments of a depression or a bout of normality.

Some researchers are looking at the problem from an evolutionary angle, arguing that manic depression is not a disease but a trait, a fairly common genetic variation on a temperamental theme that in prehistoric times conferred strong advantages to those who inherited it. From family and twin studies, researchers have concluded that a predisposition to manic depression is strongly inherited (although recent attempts to isolate a gene have proved fruitless). Given the prevalence of manic depression in the population, the gene or genes responsible for the disorder could not possibly be around by chance. Instead, geneticists argue, the trait has been retained by evolution for a reason.

"If this were simply an erroneous, random mutation, you'd expect to see maybe 1 in 3,000 people with the disorder," said Dr. Daniel Wilson, who divides his time between practicing clinical psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and studying anthropology at Cambridge University in England. "Instead, the incidence is at least 1 in 100 or even higher, whether you're looking at people in New York City or the Kalahari Desert. So you're talking about a gene system that is 30, even 100 times more common than it ought to be."

Natalie Angier

PARIS FASHION

For Valentino, No Tease Needed

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Valentino's show Wednesday was one long tease. There were side-split skirts showing a length of lacy hose; quivering corset bodices above brief flutters of chiffon; lacy insets on linen like the finest white tablecloths, and dresses dangerously suspended from twisted straps. But where was Sharon Stone?

The tension was palpable. The actress had been broadcast as the star of the show, and things that would normally make photographers palpitate — Claudia Schiffer half in and half out of navy chiffon and Naomi Campbell in cappuccino lace — went by with hardly a flash. Only these curly tunic caressing the curves over flirty pants? Nothing but these Scarlat Woman dresses draped to shape? A mere glimpse of supermodels' legs up to the waist in lace? Always the hound and never the bride.

And then at long, long last she made it. A white Chinese lampshade with a veil trailing over the top perambulated awkwardly down the runway. Sturdy legs in white lace tights. Hands twisting the bouquet of red roses in embarrassment. And then a well-groomed groom appeared on the runway: Valentino himself, beaming all over his face and mouthing to the audience "Do you like my bride?"

Well, you wouldn't expect an actress who has made a career of forgetting to put underwear on being much good at showing clothes. But Stone apart, and its repetitiveness apart, and forgetting flower-bud patterned tunics and hose, the show was perfectly lovely. How silly of Valentino to think that he needed more than his fresh, modern, pretty clothes. Just clothes was what you got at Yves Saint Laurent. The ritual ovation greeted the designer as he ambled amiably down the runway looking at his bouquet of flower-print dresses as though he had never seen them before. Maybe he hadn't, although he probably had something to do with the charmingly simple cotton lace dress worn by his bride (but had not personally selected the plastic oranges in her basket).

The show was like that. A hit of vintage Saint Laurent in butter-soft black-satin lingerie dresses that knocked the lace socks off everyone else's. A flash of his



The Josephine Baker look from Yves Saint Laurent.

artistic sense came as a bright blue jacket with green pants. Otherwise it was the old familiar tinkering with the tailoring: a navy jacket with shiny satin pants. The show had softened up and the opening knickerwear — long skinny dresses reaching the ankles and worn with flat sports shoes — had a certain jaunty freshness. Yet the pea coat that Saint Laurent invented and every other designer is showing was quite absent this season from his naval theme.

There was something out of Africa — bold prints that were strong, feathered coxcombs that were witty and grass skirts that were a fit. Someone in the studio must have thought that making the lace-trimmed short skirts from the couture — pretty and saucy though they were — needed a bit of jazzing up. Although Saint Laurent's fluid, simple evening dresses — even when covered with a print of apples —

have a graceful elegance that speaks for itself.

The best advertisement for Oscar de la Renta as a designer was the black velvet dress edged in mole brown satin worn by U.S. Ambassador Pamela Harriman to a dinner given in her honor at Maxim's Tuesday by Pierre Cardin. But de la Renta's Balmain show was a dull affair. To be very generous, you could call it "clean-cut." Not a chiffon tunic, not a flutter of fabric, not a handkerchief hem nor a whisper of imagination stirred the collection of short, sharp clothes. Out stepped the models in firmly tailored suits — three-quarter-length jackets over what now look like indecently short tight skirts. A couple of soft silk pajama outfits and then a plod through the natural look (beige, tobacco brown and ginger), evening pleats or dirmdis and a couple of lampshade-stiff short dresses topped by coat-

hanger-shaped hats. What was this Seventh Avenue show doing on a Paris runway? And where has Oscar been while the great wave of change has washed over fashion? In some corner of Manhattan that is for ever 1980s.

The greatest couture show in town was put on by Vivienne Westwood, who has moved so far from her Punk Queen image that she turned the rickety ball room of the Grand Hotel into a couture salon (the better to show off the panther print carpet for her sponsors).

Westwood, 50, has an extraordinary talent and her show had all the urgency and immediacy that the couturier ready-to-wear shows had lacked. The show had a funny, funky, fin-de-siècle naughtiness. From the Ezra Dror little hats to the bustle skirts peeling off to show a cloud of chiffon blouse as the chicest dishabille, Westwood's silhouette was taut and tight for jackets raised slightly in the waist. Her pants were wide and soft and even included something that the world may not be waiting for — palazzo pants with twin trains. Hand-crocheted knits — like short striped men's uniforms — were pretty and pert. And that was Westwood's story. A great flutter of prettiness as the models came out with pink-and-white porcelain laces and a luzz of curly hair. The once wacky British designer has grown in stature without losing her subversive spirit. What does she think of the fashion's current punk revival? "Desperate," she said.

BUT for Azzedine Alaïa, punk was a bit of fun. "Sid" and "Nancy," recalling punk's notorious couple, was drawn like graffiti on shoes. Safety pins held together a pair of ripped black jackets. But mostly Alaïa — showing privately to those who heard it on the grapevine, just played Heidi-and-seek with the body. His knit dresses looked like Swiss Miss skating skirts, brief hems flaring and a fair-ile effect achieved by underlaying lacy panels with rainbow-colored ribbons. Open-work crochet, and wool, holed to give a felt-finish, was the basis of a show in which Alaïa's body-conscious silhouette was caused up by the use of knitted fabrics. The most sensational was a furry caterpillar effect at shoulders and hips while the torso was made of lighter stuff. Cuddly clothes? Ah, but Alaïa was showing not for next summer but for this winter season.

IN BRIEF

Prostate-Drug Tests Begin on Large Scale

WASHINGTON (AP) — Researchers have announced the first large-scale test of a drug that holds promise for preventing prostate cancer. About 18,000 men 55 and older will take part in a seven-year study to find out whether the drug — finasteride, also known by the trade name Proscar — works, said the National Cancer Institute and Merck & Co. Inc., the maker of the drug. The tests will be carried out at 222 sites around the United States. The Food and Drug Administration approved finasteride in 1992 for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, a noncancerous enlargement of the prostate, a gland that secretes fluid discharged with sperm.

Diabetics Don't Get Needed Eye Exams

CHICAGO (AP) — About half the adult diabetics in the United States are not getting yearly eye examinations that could help prevent blindness, researchers say. Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness among people 25 to 74 years old, robbing 15,000 to 20,000 Americans of sight each year, the American Diabetes Association says. Diabetes causes retinopathy, damage to the light-sensitive retina at the back of the eye. Laser therapy can slow it if it is caught early. Only 49 percent of 2,405 diabetics surveyed had received dilated eye exams in the year before they were questioned, according to a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

Ozone in Antarctica Reaches Record Low

WELLINGTON (AP) — The amount of ozone above Antarctica has reached a record low. New Zealand's National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research has confirmed. It said halon-borne sensors released from the U.S.-operated South Pole Station found that all the ozone between 13.5 kilometers and 19 kilometers (8.3 to 11 miles) above Antarctica had been destroyed. The record low ozone levels were a reminder of the continuing threat posed by chlorofluorocarbons and halons released into the atmosphere through human activities.

Epilepsy's Impact on Artistry

NEW YORK — Apart from mood disorders, other disturbances of the brain have been associated with artistic creation, in particular temporal lobe epilepsy. In this disease, the temporal lobes on the sides of the brain, where memory and feelings reside, are intermittently seized by chaotic storms of electrical hyperactivity. Although the seizures may be undetectable to observers, they can prompt symptoms like hallucinations, powerful religious sensations, fury, fear, joy and — a blessing for those in the arts — an unquenchable desire to write or draw, a desire that persists even after the seizure is over.

Seizures are different physiological events from episodes of mania or depression, but they can exert on an artist a similar sense of grandeur and mastery. Thom Jones, whose recent collection of short stories, "The Purgist at Rest" (Little, Brown, 1993), is a finalist for the National Book Award, said his temporal lobe epilepsy, which he traces to a brain injury

suffered while boxing, profoundly defines his personality and his work.

"Before my injury, I wasn't inclined to be a reader, or obsessed with God and the meaning of life," he said. "Ever since this happened to me, I've been a more introspective guy, constantly reading philosophy, studying world religions and then having a fever, literally a fever, to write."

"It's a task, an obsession, to put it down, and in the act of writing I'm not Thom Jones. And it's such a relief to not be Thom Jones." So famous, and famously mad, creators may have suffered from both temporal lobe epilepsy and manic depression, including Edgar Allan Poe and Vincent van Gogh. Van Gogh's blend of mental agony and creative passion was so profound that despair finally drove him at the age of 37 to shoot himself in the chest, and died of his wound two days later.

Natalie Angier

Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world. Beginning on Monday with Hong Kong, she will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum, delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities. She will also share her tips on how to select quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.



Don't miss this series. COMING OCTOBER 18th Hong Kong Patricia Wells is the author of The Food Lover's Guide to Paris, now in its third edition.

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Table with international access numbers for various countries including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA, and Venezuela.



هكذا عن الأمل

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables provide the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

32 Month
Low High
Low High

Symbol	Low	High	Low	High
IBM	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
MSFT	34 3/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4
ORCL	28 3/4	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4
INTL	10 1/4	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
DIS	26 1/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
WMT	52 1/4	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4
AMZN	18 1/4	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
GOOG	27 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4
MSFT	34 3/4	35 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4
ORCL	28 3/4	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4
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GOOG	27 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4

THE FUTURE of PRIVATIZATION in EUROPE

THIS MAJOR international conference will take place in Paris on November, 9-10. A distinguished group of speakers from government, leading corporations and the legal and financial sectors will examine the outlook for privatization in Europe.

For full program details, please contact:
Jane Benney, International Herald Tribune,
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
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THE TRIB INDE

INTERNATIONAL

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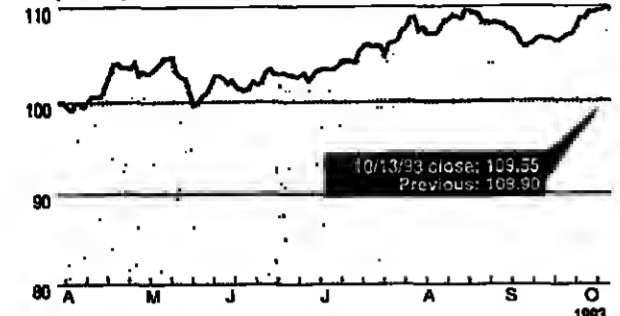
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THE TRIB INDEX: 109.55

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Energy, Utilities, Finance, and Services.

Table with 3 columns: Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services. Shows price changes and percentages for various sectors.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Retailer To Shut 720 Stores

Woolworth Plans 13,000 Job Cuts

Woolworth Corp., the U.S. retailer, said Wednesday it would close 720 stores in North America and eliminate 13,000 jobs over the next several months to improve profit.

The company said it expected the restructuring to result in an after-tax charge of about \$480 million in the third quarter but that the effect on cash flow after taxes would be "insignificant."

The announcement marks a new retrenchment stage for Woolworth. Early last year the company had begun closing 900 money-losing U.S. outlets, mostly its old-fashioned general merchandise stores.

A Marriage of the Media

Bell Deal to Blend Phones, Cable TV

By John Markoff, New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — If the synergy is real, the biggest winner to emerge from the planned acquisition of Tele-Communications Inc. by Bell Atlantic Corp. may be the American consumer.

U.S. to Gauge Japan Trade

By Andrew Pollack, New York Times Service

TOKYO — As a keystone of its new approach to trade with Japan, the United States will demand that foreign companies gain the same market share for various goods and services in Japan as foreign companies have in other industrialized nations, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

Latest Figures Cast Doubt on U.K. Recovery

By Erik Ipsen, International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a development that economists labeled "the worst of all possible worlds" for Britain's presumed economic recovery, the government reported Wednesday an unexpected decline in manufacturing output coupled with an even more surprising rise in inflation.

French Franc Plunges Against Deutsche Mark

By Tom Petruo, Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — The French franc dove to its lowest level in five weeks against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday amid renewed currency tensions in Europe, traders said.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Shareholder Activists Tap Their Shoes on the Table

By Tom Petruo, Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — There's a new sound that company directors are surely finding hard to ignore. The echo of recent saber rattling by some of the nation's biggest institutional investors...

The investing giants are expecting higher returns in the '90s.

Today, most of the raiders are long gone. But the pressure they applied to individual corporate managements has been replaced by a force that is much broader and in some ways more intense: the pressure by institutional shareholders who want their stock portfolios to soar in the '90s.

U.S. Plans to Sell Abortion Pill Stall

By Tamar Lewin, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Six months after the French company that makes the abortion pill RU-486 agreed to license the drug to an American contraceptive-research group...

Dr. David A. Kessler, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, announced in April that Roussel Uclaf SA, the company that holds the patent to RU-486, would allow the Population Council, a nonprofit research group based in New York, to find a U.S. manufacturer for the drug...

Advertisement for CORUM watches. Features images of several luxury watches and the text: CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie. The master craftsmen at Corum have signed the original of this model whose unique design and purity of line are often imitated.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table containing various financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates for various currencies and interest rates.

هكذا من الأصيل

MARKET DIARY

Large Media Stocks Grab the Limelight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stock prices moved higher Wednesday in active trading as news of a large merger helped communications and entertainment issues grab the limelight. The Dow Jones industrial average, which slid 0.28 point Tuesday, climbed 10.06 points to finish at 3,603.19.

Trading was active, with about 290 million shares changing hands, compared with about 265 million on Tuesday. Declining issues edged out advancing ones.

The S&P 500 added 0.38 point, to 461.50. The Nasdaq composite index hit its third straight record close, rising 6.51 points to 778.97 on record volume of 411 million shares.

Disney climbed 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 as news that Bell Atlantic had agreed to acquire Tele-Communications and Liberty Media for more than \$21 billion. It represents the second-largest corporate deal in history.

Bell Atlantic was up 5 1/2 to 65 1/2, while Tele-Communications, the most active issue on the Nasdaq, was up 3 to 31 1/2, and Liberty was up 2 1/2 to 29 1/2.

MARK: Currencies Under Pressure

Continued from Page 10 rates still generally high and economies still mired in recession. The Belgian franc came under heavy pressure, tumbling to a three-year low and forcing the Belgian central bank to intervene.

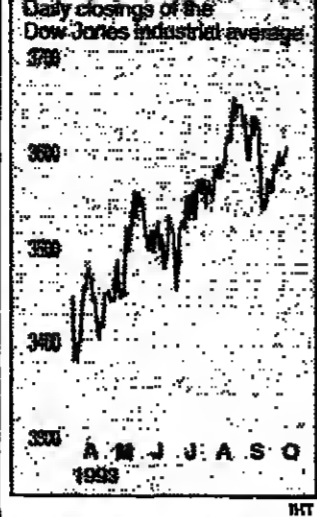
The dollar closed in New York at 1.6015 DM and 5.6525 French francs, up slightly from 1.5957 DM and 5.6075 francs on Tuesday.

One factor bolstering the mark was recent remarks by the new Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, who said German interest rates would not be cut any time soon.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others. Columns include stock names, prices, and changes.

The Dow



Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Composite. Columns include Open, High, Low, and Last.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Composite. Columns include High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Most Actives

Table showing NYSE Most Actives: American Express, Bell Atlantic, and others. Columns include Volume, High, Low, and Last.

AMEX Most Actives

Table showing AMEX Most Actives: American Express, Liberty Media, and others. Columns include Volume, High, Low, and Last.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Issues.

Amex Diary

Table showing Amex Diary: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Issues.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures: Food, Metals, and Stock Indexes. Columns include Class, High, Low, and Prev. Close.

Metals

Table showing Metals: Aluminum, Copper, Lead, and Zinc. Columns include Class, Ask, and Prev. Close.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: FTSE 100, Nikkei, and others. Columns include Class, High, Low, and Prev. Close.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities: Wheat, Soybeans, and others. Columns include Commodity, Today, and Prev. Close.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends: American Express, Liberty Media, and others. Columns include Company, Dividend, and Ex-Dividend Date.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures: Grains, Livestock, and Metals. Columns include Class, Open, High, Low, and Close.

Grains

Table showing Grains: Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans. Columns include Class, Open, High, Low, and Close.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock: Cattle, Hogs, and Pigs. Columns include Class, Open, High, Low, and Close.

Metals

Table showing Metals: Gold, Silver, and Platinum. Columns include Class, Open, High, Low, and Close.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Travelers Takes Charge for Asbestos

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP)—Travelers Corp. said Wednesday it was adding \$325 million to its property-casualty reserves for asbestos and other environmental claims and litigation, and as a result expects a loss for the third quarter.

CBS Surges to a Record 3d Quarter

NEW YORK (NYT)—CBS Inc. said Wednesday that the confluence of improved sales and several one-time factors provided a third quarter of record earnings. Net income for the period that ended on Sept. 30 rose to \$18.3 million, a gain of 177 percent over the 1992 period, as the company's share soared \$8.75 to a record \$285.125 in active trading.

Venture Capital Lifts First Chicago

CHICAGO (Knight-Ridder)—First Chicago Corp. said Wednesday that its stronger-than-expected third-quarter earnings results were boosted by solid results for its venture capital and credit card businesses and a sharp decline in its provisions for losses on credit and real estate.

Greenspan Rejects Assant on Fed

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches)—The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, staunchly defended the central bank and its way of doing business Wednesday, saying legislative proposals to usurp its independence would be a "major mistake" that could ultimately injure the economy.

Delta Sees Improvement in Results

ATLANTA (Bloomberg)—Delta Air Lines said Wednesday it expected that moves to reduce expenses and increase productivity would lead to improved results for its first financial quarter when they are reported on Oct. 28.

Medical Marketing Shares Plummet

MONTVALE, New Jersey (Bloomberg)—The shares of Medical Marketing Group Inc. plunged 21 percent to \$26.75 on Wednesday after the company said its largest shareholder, Medco Containment Services Inc., would buy the remainder of Medical Marketing at a 26 percent discount.

First Investors Agrees to Settlement

NEW YORK (AP)—First Investors Corp. agreed Wednesday to pay \$7.5 million to settle allegations that it misled investors into buying high-risk junk-bond funds.

BRITAIN: Latest Figures Cast Doubt on Recovery

Continued from Page 10 Concerns that Britain's export-led recovery is losing what little steam it had. "British manufacturers are running into the icy headwind of the Coordinated recession," said Ian Amstod, chief economist at Bankers Trust in London.

MARKET DIARY

Table of market diary including sections for NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Diary, Amex Diary, NASDAQ Diary, and various market indices.

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Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "هذا من الأصل"

Euro Disney: No Longer a Blue-Chip?

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS—Shares in Euro Disney SCA, the embattled theme park operator, have been battered this week on rumors it may drop the French blue chip CAC-40 index...

"A lot of indexed funds have taken flight and sold Euro Disney on the rumor," said Jacques Folzon, an analyst at Transbourse.

Although the Société des Bourses Françaises, the executive body of the Paris stock exchange, said no such decision has been made, the rumor shaved 7 percent off the shares' value on Monday...

UAP Sets Sights on Allianz Colonia Deal Fires Up French Insurer

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS—Fresh from its takeover of a German insurance company, UAP des Assurances de Paris said Wednesday it was ready and able to compete with Europe's biggest insurer...

"Our aim is to become No. 1 in Europe," the UAP chairman, Jean Peyrelevade, said at a press conference. "We still rank behind Allianz, but up until now we wouldn't even have mentioned Allianz. It's going to become our target."

With Tuesday's announcement that UAP is taking command of the non-French operations of Groupe Vieoire, the French insurer will gain control of Columbia Versicherung AG, a Cologne-based insurer...

The acquisition will lift UAP's premium income by 46 billion francs (\$8.2 billion), or 37 percent.

UAP gained control of Vieoire's Vinci unit as part of an accord it reached with Compagnie de Suez SA regarding their joint subsidiary, Compagnie Financière du Groupe Vieoire.

Mr. Peyrelevade said that UAP now had more market share in Europe overall, while Allianz remained stronger in the German market than UAP in the French market.

If UAP had owned Vinci in 1992, he said, it would have had 11 percent of the French market, while Allianz would have held 17 percent of the German market.

On a global level, Allianz has a strong presence in the U.S. market, while UAP is absent there.

Mr. Peyrelevade added that UAP and Bank Oppenheim, which for now will retain its 21.2 percent stake in Vinci, would remain partners.

The UAP executive also said that the Vieoire deal would result in a 10 percent dilution of the insurer's earnings per share in 1994 and a 6.7 percent dilution in 1995.

British Carriers Taking Aim at Aer Lingus Aid

Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS—The EC Commission began an investigation Wednesday into Irish state aid for Aer Lingus, and two British rivals said they would lodge formal complaints against the assistance.

Without the 175 million punt (\$257 million) government investment, the future of the Irish carrier is in doubt.

The commission is investigating whether the cash infusion was an investment a private investor would make such an investment.

The investment, which the commission formally decided was state aid on Wednesday, would finance a three-year restructuring.

The government has set that as a condition for giving aid.

A commission spokesman said Aer Lingus was given one month to explain its plan and show it did not contravene EC rules.

The investment, which the commission formally decided was state aid on Wednesday, would finance a three-year restructuring.

On an issue that is sensitive in Ireland, she said the commission would be questioning the logic of commercial negotiation between BAE and TAC.

TAC, which is 29 percent state-owned, has said that a decision on whether to proceed with the venture would be taken at a board meeting next Tuesday.

"I think you will recognize that the minister was speaking in response to a question from the opposition," Mr. Woodward said.

"We don't believe anything has changed and the Taiwan government still wants the joint venture."

On the London Stock Exchange, BAE shares rose 3 pence (4.5 cents) to close at 408, after finishing at 405 pence on Tuesday.

Keith Hodgkinson, a Lehman Brothers analyst, said, "If one looks at the statement quite carefully, there are still no indications really as to whether the deal goes ahead or not."

Mr. Woodward denied that there were any major outstanding issues holding up the venture.

"I don't think there are any showstoppers," he said. "What we have to get down to negotiating is the fine detail of our arrangements."

Swissair said Wednesday that talks with three other European airlines involved in the Alcazar merger plan failed to resolve several key issues on Tuesday but would continue.

The meeting between Swissair, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Scandinavian Airlines System and Austrian Airlines was to discuss ways to equalize values of the three major airlines: SAS, KLM, and Swissair.

The current plan calls for each of the big airlines to take 30 percent of a new company, with 10 percent going to Austrian Airlines.

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Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Previous Close, and % Change. Includes data for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100, Paris CAC 40, etc.

Very briefly:

- Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian state energy holding company, said the sale of Nuovo Pignone SpA, its turbine unit, was in its "final phase"...

China Stokes the Transport Engine Wall Street Jumping on Investment Opportunities

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING—With its economy experiencing breakneck growth, China is moving ahead with big plans to expand its fledgling transportation network...

Much needs to be done, China's city streets are routinely jammed and its emerging highway system is not up to the task of supporting the transport needs of an economy growing at a 14 percent clip.

The same holds true for rail transport. There are only enough rail cars to meet 60 percent of total freight demand.

To fix all this, Beijing has big spending plans in the works. Last week, China outlined a blueprint to expand its expressway network, which now covers only 650 kilometers (400 miles), to 3,100 kilometers by the year 2000.

China's current five-year plan, which ends in 1995, contains a plan to expand the nation's airports and waterways.

These moves have attracted the interest of major Wall Street financiers.

Wall Street is building a container port in Wuhan, on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, and a rail link from Wuhan to Hong Kong.

For now, buying shares of these Hong Kong firms is the easiest way to take a stake in China's transport network, analysts say.

The southern province of Guangdong has led the way in setting up shareholding corporations.

In April, the freeway corporation entered a \$250 million joint venture to build a 65-kilometer expressway between two of the province's special foreign-investment zones.

Another deal seeking foreign investment is to build a network of three hub ports to handle huge "new generation" container vessels.

Analysts said the deal puts Bell Atlantic in the driver's seat on the so-called electronic highway, a network linking America's homes and businesses for two-way data-voice-and-picture transmissions.

The first to complete a major deal was US West, which has made a \$2.5 billion investment in Time Warner Inc.'s entertainment unit.

Tele-Communications has made a number of recent moves, most notably backing the hostile QVC bid for Paramount, which is worth about \$9.5 billion.

The FCC chairman, James Quello, said: "The Bell Atlantic purchase of TCI represents the most momentous deal of the decade in this decade of huge mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures."

The lawsuit challenging the ban, perhaps not coincidentally, was brought by Bell Atlantic, which has been one of the most aggressive of the Baby Bells to get into cable.

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BAE Still Holds Out Hope for Venture As Taiwan Wavers

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON—British Aerospace PLC said Wednesday it was still optimistic about its long-delayed \$775 million joint venture with Taiwan Aerospace Corp.

BAE and TAC signed a pact in January to form a 50-50 joint venture to make the RJ family of 75- to 115-seat regional passenger jets, which would be assembled in Britain and Taiwan.

"We are still hopeful of the deal," said the chief BAE spokesman, Ian Woodward.

He added that it was BAE's feeling that there was "nothing new" in the Taiwan statement.

In answer to question from opposition legislators Wednesday, Economic Minister Chiang Ping-kung told parliament that "at present, this venture is not proceeding" and that his government would leave the decision on whether to try and save the deal to TAC.

Mr. Woodward said Mr. Chiang was repeating what was said by the Taiwan government last week: that the joint venture was a matter for commercial negotiation between BAE and TAC.

BAE shares rose 3 pence (4.5 cents) to close at 408, after finishing at 405 pence on Tuesday.

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Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Previous Close, and % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

Very briefly:

- Daiwa Securities Co., benefiting from Japan's stock rally, projected that its profit would rise more than 17 times from a year ago to 35.3 billion yen (\$333 million) for the six months ending Sept. 30.

CABLE: Bell Atlantic to Be 6th-Biggest U.S. Company After Takeover

Bloomberg Business News

Continued from Page 1. est American company, combining concerns whose customers include 42 percent of the U.S. population, with a commitment to make "a major step in upgrading the nation's communications infrastructure."

Bell Atlantic would rank sixth on the Fortune 500 list of U.S. companies, measured by sales, behind General Motors Corp., Exxon Corp., Ford Motor Co., International Business Machines Corp. and General Electric Co.

"It's a staggering merger," said Thom Brown, managing director of Rutherford, Brown & Catherwood. "This thing creates a giant. You're not talking about a Baby Bell anymore."

Among the many ramifications of the purchase is a boost for QVC Network Inc., which is part-owned by Tele-Communications Inc. in its bid to buy Paramount Communications Inc.

The stock market was bullish about the deal. On the New York Stock Exchange, Bell Atlantic's shares soared 55.50, to \$65.50.

Tele-Communications class A shares rose to \$31.375, in over-the-counter trading.

GATT: Talks Fail to Bridge Gaps

Bloomberg Business News

Continued from Page 1. He declined to discuss details except to reiterate his position that audiovisual products should be included in a GATT agreement but should receive special protection.

Mr. Kantor expressed some sympathy for European cultural arguments, but he said that the entertainment industry supported 5 million U.S. jobs and that artistic freedom also was at stake.

"We can't accept a solution that restricts the entertainment industry from competing without discrimination in the European Community," he said.

The bulk of the day's talks was devoted to market access, or packages of tariff cuts and quota liftings to free up trade in a wide range of goods and services.

Mr. Kohl tours EC Currency. In his speech to the French Senate, Mr. Kohl also said it was vital to stick to the timetable and conditions for a single European currency.

His remarks came a day after Germany's federal Constitutional Court approved the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, removing the last obstacle to ratification.

INVESTORS: U.S. Shareholder Activists Are Making Noise in Corporate Boardrooms

Bloomberg Business News

Continued from Page 9. is there for future pensioners is to writing the maximum return from every stock in the portfolio.

The activist-shareholder movement got a huge boost last week from TIAA-CREF, the primary pension fund for the nation's teachers.

The TIAA-CREF has historically shunned organized efforts to prod corporate managements. But its newly published corporate governance guidelines clearly spell out management ideals that the fund believes will lead to better-run businesses—and, it hopes, to higher stock prices.

The guidelines take up 11 pages and enunciate TIAA-CREF's position on such issues as board composition (the fund wants a majority of independent or nonmanagement directors on every board), shareholder voting rights and executive compensation.

The TIAA-CREF announcement is "tremendously positive because it indicates that these issues have become mainstream," said Ralph Whitworth, head of the 65,000-member United Shareholders Association in Washington.

He added that he believed there would be a "cascading effect" on other shareholders and on companies nationwide.

That is important, Mr. Whitworth said, because organizational shareholder-monitoring efforts so far have been able to focus only on the largest and most badly managed companies.

Joseph Grundfest, associate professor of law at Stanford University and a former Securities and Exchange Commission member, noted that high-profile shareholder campaigns to pressure such flourishing companies as Sears, IBM, Westinghouse and Fastman Kodak over the past year have in many cases produced measurable results—change of management, higher stock price or both.

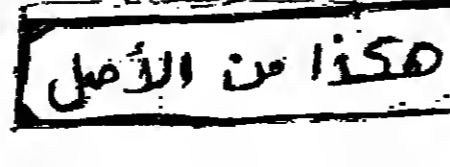
Shareholders to vote in secret. Joseph Grundfest, associate professor of law at Stanford University and a former Securities and Exchange Commission member, noted that high-profile shareholder campaigns to pressure such flourishing companies as Sears, IBM, Westinghouse and Fastman Kodak over the past year have in many cases produced measurable results—change of management, higher stock price or both.

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Leveraged Capital Holdings. Weekly net asset value on 11-10-93 US \$ 63.44. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.



NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Lowest	Open
12/11/92	100.00	95.00	AMC	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
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AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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12/11/92	100.00	95.00	AMC	0.00	0.00	15.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

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Notes:
 1 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 2 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 3 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 4 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 5 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 6 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
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 18 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 19 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
 20 - Dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.

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TEI

World Standards Day

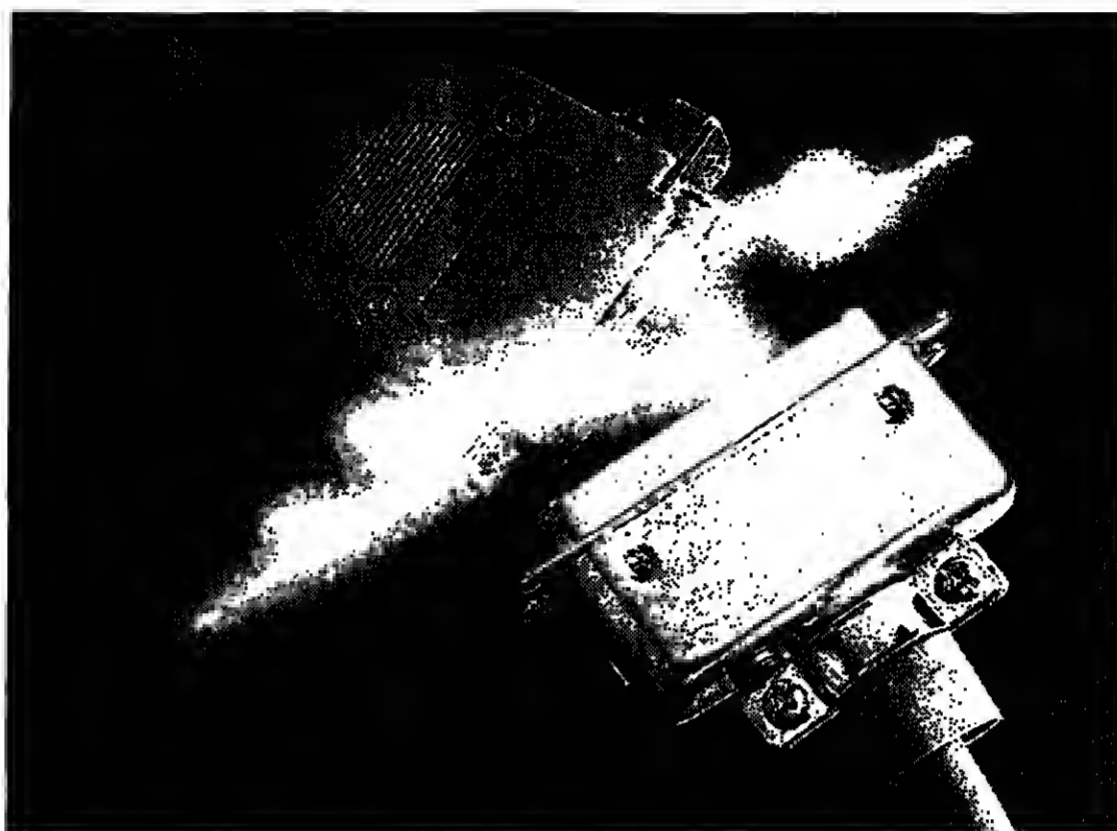
TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE

Creating New Links

INSIDE

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Standards: a high-profile day in the telecom world
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The new project RISE: standards themselves need standards
- WORK IN PROGRESS**
ETSI Technical Committees are dealing with a wide range of issues, from digital audio and video to the business case for corporate networks. Up-to-date reports on the status of selected technologies can be found on pages 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 24.

In association with



"Only connect ... the prose and the passion," wrote K.M. Forster. In the field of telecommunications, however, the connections are multiple - not only between different types of software and electrical interfaces, but between people and ideas, between the states of Europe, between Europe and the world. ETSI is about more than economic advantages and industrial growth. The real importance lies in the creative spark at the point of connection.

STANDARDS MAKE SENSE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DISORDER

Successive waves of innovation have revolutionized the way we deal with facts, figures and even faces at a distance. Numerous international standard setters have sought to channel and contain the torrent of technology, but few have been asked to do so against such a challenging background as the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

Standards exist to harness technology. They draw the line between general ideas and precise definitions. Only then can the technology be channeled, by way of plugs, protocols and interfaces, into market applications. At least, that is the theory.

International standards inevitably concern the telecom industry - its networks mesh to form the world's largest and most complex single system. Computer makers are also involved, and now a number of international bodies, notably the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are actively engaged with ETSI in the pursuit of standards for both.

To mark World Standards Day (today, Oct. 14) the heads of the above-listed organizations have issued a joint message - information management,

they say, is faster and better with global standards. While no one can safely predict all the effects that machines combining the telephone, televi, computer, photocopier and video camera may have on business and leisure, expert observers claim that "an electronic jungle will result unless this exciting rush of developments is channeled productively by international standards."

As computers and telecommunications grow inextricably closer, ETSI's stated aim is to produce the technical standards necessary to achieve a large,

Continued on page 14

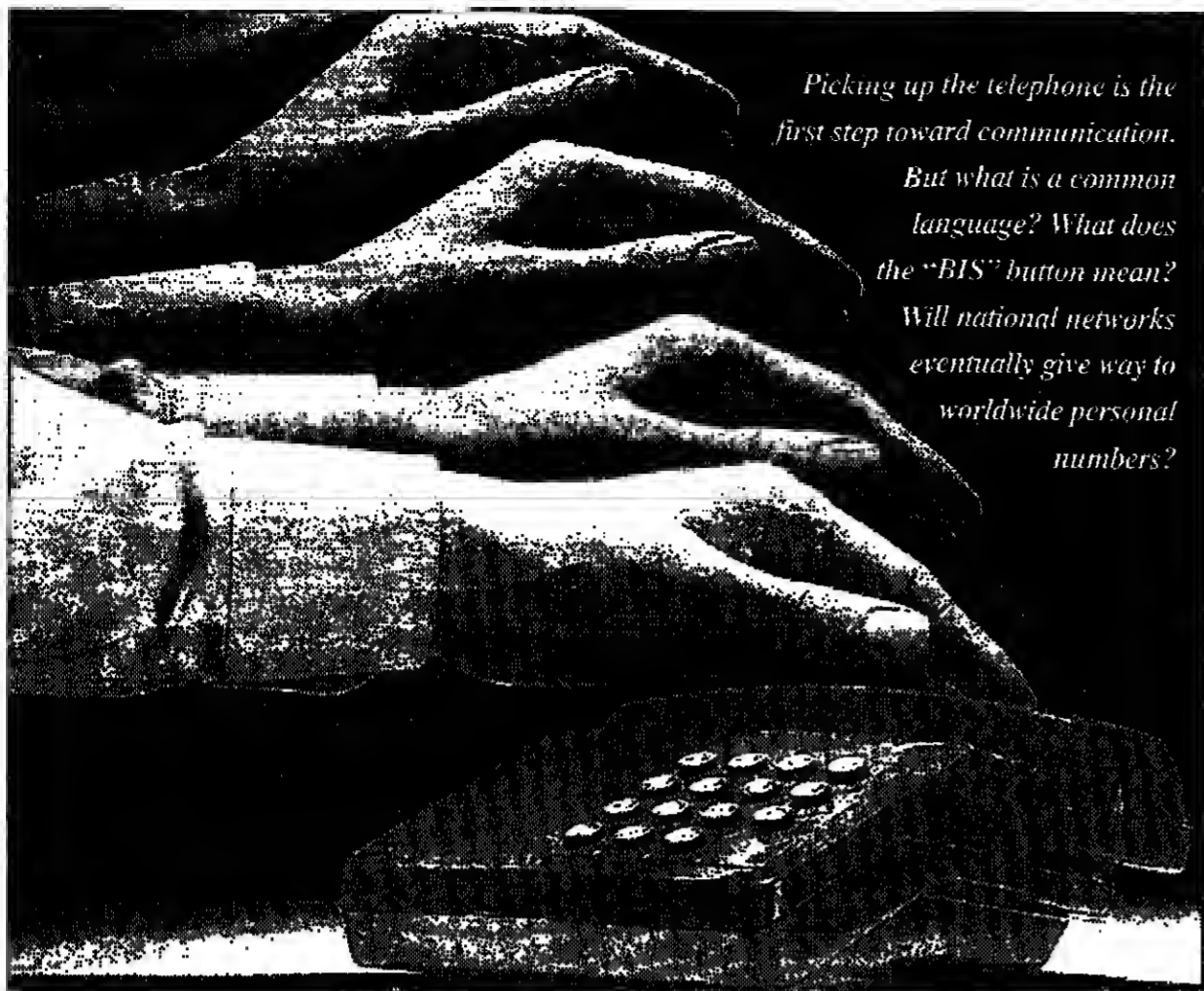


THE SKY IS THE LIMIT

Telecommunications. A term that suggests vast distances, vast areas of silence. Yet through space and through silence itself communication goes on, every moment, every day. We use satellites, telecom networks and state-of-the-art transmission systems to communicate, to get to know one another. The Stet Group includes over 50 companies which operate in all areas of telecommunications. They manage services, they build plants, they install networks. Their advanced data transmission systems and satellite communication services allow thousands of businesses to link up with each other across the globe. The Stet Group is a holding company with a controlling interest in firms specializing in electronic publishing, information technology, marketing and communications. Stet, pushing forward the frontiers of telecommunications.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ITALY AND WORLDWIDE



Picking up the telephone is the first step toward communication. But what is a common language? What does the "BIS" button mean? Will national networks eventually give way to worldwide personal numbers?

CAREFUL STEPS TOWARD AGREEMENT

When you dial an international call, send a fax message abroad or transmit data over the phone lines to another country, the individual at the other end of the line will receive the call or message regardless of the nature of his or her phone equipment. Neither of you will have to make any adjustments to your handsets to compensate for technical differences between them.

Standards make such communication possible. Without them, phoning abroad would be like trying to run a train with a four-foot, eight-inch wheel gauge on a five-foot track.

What requires standardization in telecommunications? Just about everything involved in the interface between one caller and another. Obviously, the shape of a telephone handset need not be standardized, because it has no effect on the transmission of the message, but the switches that pass the message from one zone to another do require standards, to ensure technical compatibility between callers.

A standard exists as a document that contains the technical specifications necessary for the product to which the standard applies. Obviously, those specifications vary according to the nature of the product. They include such factors as levels of quality, performance, safety and dimensions. The standard document itself sets out requirements that apply to the product in terms of terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labeling.

Setting telecom standards is a complex process, one constantly at the mercy of new technology. "It takes quite a time to get a standard in the first place," said Kurt König, of the European Community's DG13 group. "Then it takes more time, which can be quite considerable, to get it going." Mr. König is responsible for trans-European digital telecommunications networks.

A specific European telecommunications standard starts life as a suggestion transmitted to the Technical Assembly of ETSI. Suggestions can come from individuals, companies, standard-setting organizations or anyone involved with the industry, including users of telecommunications services. "We very much encourage users to get involved," says Peter Hamelberg, chairman of the Technical Assembly.

Once accepted, the suggestion becomes part of a "work program," allocated to an ETSI technical committee or subcommittee. This group defines the standard's scope and title, delegates experts to produce a draft standard and schedules "milestones" on the path to determining the standard.

Preparing a draft standard represents a critical milestone. According to Mr. Hamelberg, this can take a year or two, although that time can be cut in the case of urgent projects.

The ETSI secretariat, based in France, takes the next step: organizing a public inquiry. The idea, according to Mr. Hamelberg, is "to make sure that everybody who has something to say can do so."

To achieve that, ETSI circulates the draft to every national standards body, which in turn sends it to ETSI members and other interested parties. Once comments have been returned, the appropriate technical committee or subcommittee discusses whether or not they should be incorporated into the draft.

Finally, the revised standard is ready for approval. This consists of a weighted vote of European national standards organizations. To go into action, a standard must receive more than 71 percent of the weighted vote.

A standard could conceivably receive the necessary percentage from European Community members but not from European nations as a whole. In that case, the standard is accepted simply within the EC rather than as a full-blown European telecommunication standard.

For users of telecommunications, approval of a standard, within the EC or in Europe as a whole, represents just the start of the process. "It's difficult to force people to use standards," explains Mr. Hamelberg. "In principle, they are voluntary."

Several difficulties can arise. Companies may wish to maintain proprietary technology, for example, rather than opening up to competition. Procedural problems may arise. Telephone cards are different in different European countries, for instance.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hamelberg says, "ETSI members have a moral obligation to use standards." Sometimes, industry groups organize implementation of particular standards, although ETSI has no power over them. And the European Community can occasionally exert pressure on suppliers of equipment to persuade them to adhere to standards that they might otherwise ignore.

What ETSI can and does do is to check extensively to determine whether a specific standard is working. "We need feedback," says Mr. Hamelberg. Such feedback - from suppliers, users and regulators - can occasionally show that a standard needs adaptation, although that is not common.

The feedback often suggests better methods of standard-setting for the future. "We're always learning how to do it," concludes Mr. Hamelberg.

Public feedback often suggests better standards for the future

WORK IN PROGRESS

TRANS-EUROPEAN TRUNKED RADIO

Trunked technology arrived too late to get an important position in analogue technology, but it has been enthusiastically adopted by at least one of the airway's digital inheritors.

TETRA incorporates the best features of analogue trunk systems (most notably the way in which channels are allocated to increase call throughput). Rather than reinvent the wheel, ETSI brought a group of equipment makers, operators, regulators and users together and let them set the specification.

The exercise, which started four years ago, is nearly complete, and the standards will soon be finalized: one for voice and data communication, one optimized for packet data-only services. The TETRA equipment will

be used in the area known as Private Mobile Radio, which most closely concerns large groups such as the police, public utilities, ambulance and fire services. It will also be applicable to many smaller businesses.

None of them are likely to rush out and change their entire systems overnight. Before making a change, they must ensure that key issues such as frequency compatibility or coexistence are taken into account. The new generation requires interconnection (to other networks) and interworking (with, for example, a cross-border team of fire fighters).

Systems based on the TETRA standard will probably be on the market in 1995.

Other Radio Applications

ETSI is working on standards that cover other kinds of services, in addition to those mentioned

above. A good example is the Digital Short Range Radio (DSRR), which can be used by truckers, farmers, repairmen and others who need a low-grade professional system.

Manufacturers are now developing equipment based on the DSRR standard, and in the near future, European citizens will be able to buy it off the shelf without needing a license.

Completely different wavelengths are used for maritime communications, but the equipment on board ships also meets ETSI standards. The airline traveler has not been forgotten. ETSI is also working on the standards for a Terrestrial Flight Telephone System (TFTS). This new system is now being tested by certain European airlines, and TFTS should be taking off soon.

LEO BURNETT

Hermes. The ancient Greek god of Commerce, travel and Communication. Sculpted by Praxiteles about 430 B.C. Museum of Ancient Olympia



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SENSE FROM TECHNOLOGICAL DISORDER

Continued from page 13

unified European market. In other words, in addition to channeling global technology, European telecommunications standards are inevitably part of a complex and often contentious political process.

In the mid-1970s, when it cost about \$50 million to develop a switching system with a 20-year life, most European nations could still afford to support their own indigenous telecom industries. A decade later, the research and development costs had soared to upward of \$500 million while the product's life expectancy was halved.

In 1987, the European Commission's original Green Paper on creating a single market presupposed for telecommunications the creation of an institute such as ETSI. Backed by Brussels, and its operators' attendant industries, CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) quickly took the initiative.

"Our objective was the same as the Green Paper's - to create a cornerstone for the new Europe," recalls ETSI's current director, Karl Heinz Rosenbrock. "At that time, nearly every operator had his own equipment manufacturer and, as there was hardly any competition between them, the market was fragmented. Technically, our objectives were to establish harmonized standards for harmonized telecom networks, to enable pan-European interconnection, and thus assist in the creation of a far larger market."

Like the political ambition that preceded it, ETSI has not been an unqualified success, but its record is nevertheless commendable. To better appreciate it, one must first understand what ETSI is not.

ETSI is not a super-regulator like, for example, the FCC in the United States. It cannot, for example, open or close the airwaves across a continent at will. It may install orders, but it cannot issue orders.

Nor is ETSI global. When compared to worldwide organizations such as the venerable, UN-backed ITU (founded in 1865), or ISO (with 96 member countries), ETSI ranks as a regional entity. But it brings together the EC industry's key players - in-

cluding American and Japanese companies.

Neither is ETSI national: what it lacks in administrative power by not being governmental, the institute gains by dealing in consensus. Its regionalism makes for speed.

ETSI is not exclusive - its broad-based membership includes the European industry's administrators, operators, equipment makers and users; its open borders reach as far as the Urals; its associates are drawn from as far away as Australia. As the EC Commission's recognized telecom standards body, ETSI can be called upon to establish standards in support of specific directives - which does sometimes have its drawbacks. A case in point is one of the EC's first di-

rect requests, for standards covering Open Network Provision. By asking ETSI to set those standards as part of its political strategy, the EC directive was effectively turning voluntary standards into mandatory requirements.

"ETSI standards are voluntary; they are voted on," explains the current chairman of the technical assembly, Peter Hamelberg. "But the EC can issue regulations that, in effect, make those standards mandatory. For example, Open Network Provision is a framework - it defines the type of conditions needed for people to connect to public networks."

Meanwhile, the business of making and marketing networks continues. Euro-ISDN (or integrated services digital network) is finally in place. Without ETSI to act as honest broker, it is doubtful whether the consequences of successive redefinitions could ever have been unraveled. Now, with a common set of standards for narrowband ISDN throughout Europe, the industry may finally realize some long-promised economies of scale.

Equally important, by drawing a line in the sand, ETSI has ensured that future digital network developments will all be starting from the same theoretical point.

To overcome similarly irksome, even awesome, problems of incompatibility, they all work together. Thus the digital GSM system can be linked to an ISDN network in just the same way as other digital systems. In the future, will be required to work with GSM. That is precisely the type of competition, and choice, that European standards seek to promote.

On balance, they work remarkably well when compared with the tangled webs woven by an average agriculture, insurance or social policy directive. With revenues running at an all-time peak, the industry has consistently figured among Europe's healthiest and fastest growing. By the end of this decade, it is expected to underpin one in seven jobs - or roughly the same as the car industry did at its height in Germany.

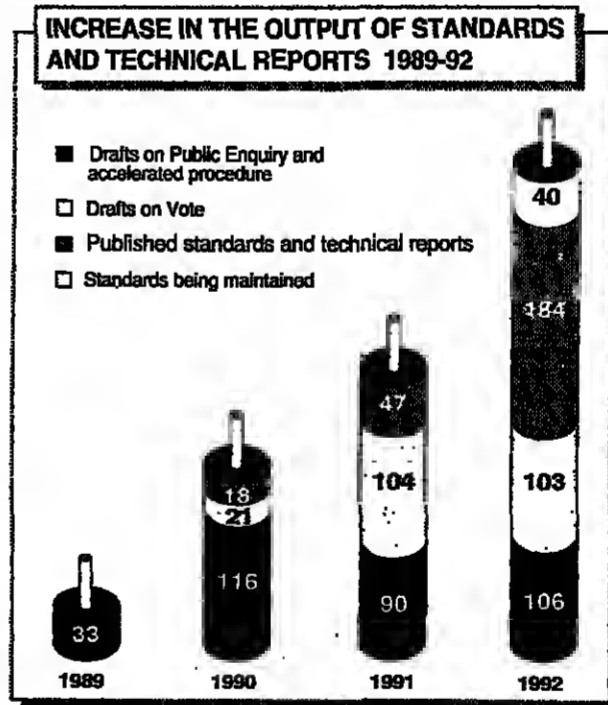
Revenues for the OECD area, which rose from less than \$250 billion in 1980 to around \$300 billion in 1985, had topped \$360 billion by 1990. Another key indicator is the amount of data carried, which represents 20 percent of all traffic.

European telecommunications have apparently emerged from the technology squeeze relatively unscathed. Now, the whole industry is again in transition, moving toward a new decade when the most common personal computer is likely to be indistinguishable from a digital mobile telephone; in fact, the two of them will probably be inseparable.

Moving along light waves or across the air, tomorrow's operators will be forced either to concentrate more and more intelligence at points within the network, or to shift more and more decision-making power into the hands, and terminals, of subscribers. Whatever form it takes, the transaction will always be billable somewhere along the line. There is always the customer, the common denominator.

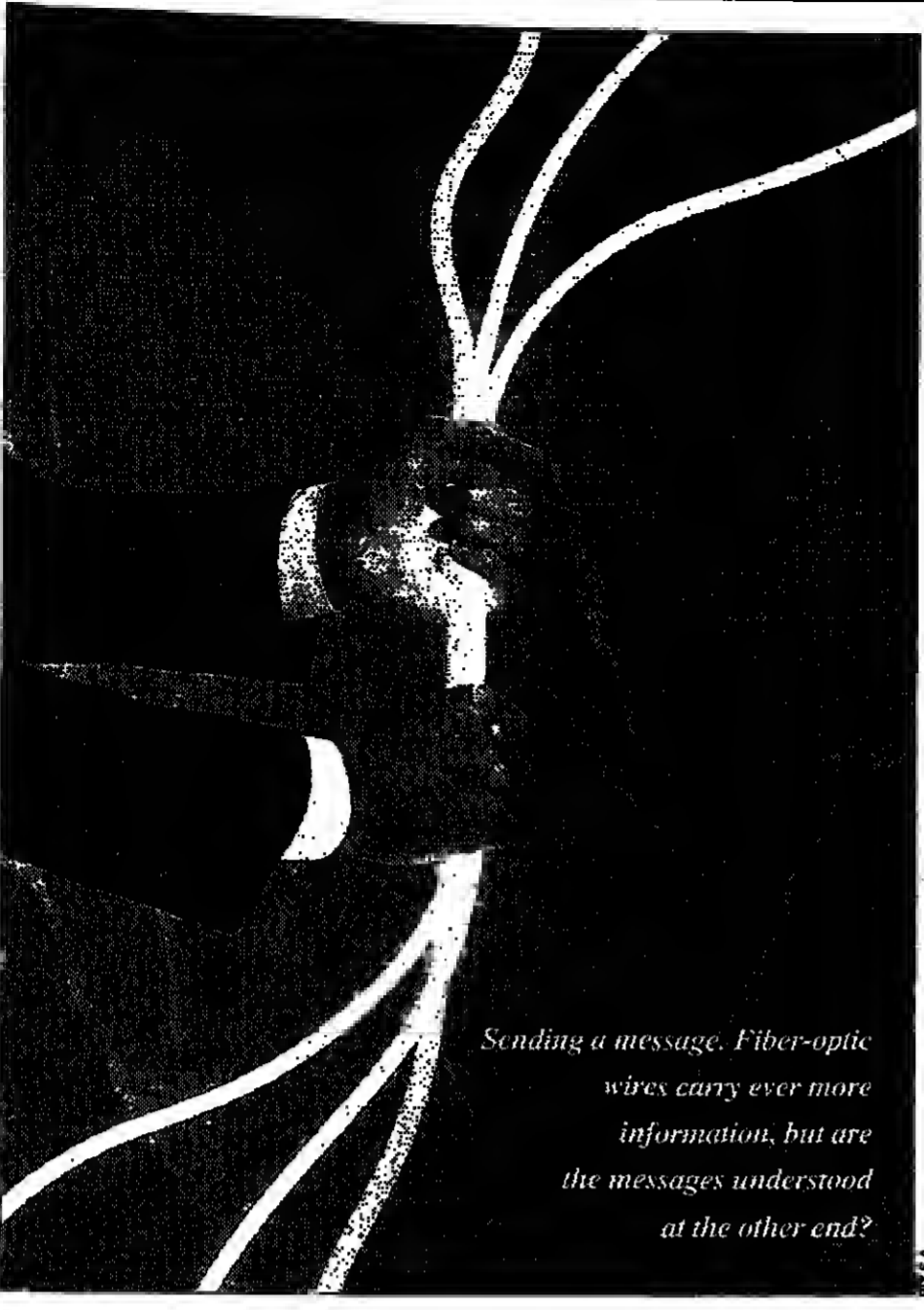
"Services," says Antonio Castillo, chairman of ETSI's General Assembly, "are the keys to the development of a mass market. That's why standardization is so absolutely vital, because products must be linked to the provision of services from the start."

His, typically, is an opinion that few people would argue with. It is the voice of reason in what might otherwise be called an electronic



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مركز من الأصل



Sending a message. Fiber-optic wires carry ever more information, but are the messages understood at the other end?

THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY

"Standardization is the first encounter between economics and technology," says Karl-Heinz Rosenbrock, director of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

The setting of telecommunications standards is delicate and essential, given the importance of telecommunications in the world economy and the rapid pace of technological change.

Therefore, in March 1988, the European Community established ETSI, charging it with the creation of regional telecommunications standards that can contribute to a harmonized economic market among the EC countries and Europe as a whole.

In five years, ETSI has grown to an organization of 331 members from 27 European countries (out of a possible 30 that belong to the European Conference on Post and Telecommunications).

In addition to the 12 countries of the EC, ETSI members include the six member states of the European Free Trade Association, a number of other states, and - increasingly - the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. According to Mr. Rosenbrock, the potential clash between political and commercial inter-

ests is tempered by an atmosphere of "openness and civility." He adds that both the EC and EFTA have a special membership category and are represented by "counselors" to incorporate political will into final decisions.

Based in Sophia Antipolis, near Nice in southern France, ETSI's 78 full-time

employees and more than 2,500 voluntary experts work to facilitate the integration of telecommunications infrastructures in the region, assure the interworking of future services, achieve compatibility of terminal equipment and create pan-European telecommunication networks.

Like many international bodies, ETSI consists of three main elements: a general assembly, a full-time secretariat and a technical assembly. The technical assembly, through its 11 technical committees and around 60 subcommittees, has the primary responsibility for producing and approving technical standards.

There are five classes of membership in ETSI: administrations and national standards organizations (representing 10.27 percent of total membership), public network operators (14.21 percent), manufacturers (60.42 percent), users (7.55 percent), and private service providers, research bodies and others (7.55 percent). All standards developed by ETSI are voluntary (although they may later be incorporated by the EC into binding directives or regulations).

Mandatory standards tend to fall into one of three areas: public procurement, open network provisions and terminals. Voluntary standards are produced by utilities and companies that will subsequently be responsible for utilizing or implementing them, giving them a vested interest in complying with them.

"The standards are practical rather than abstract," explains Christopher Corbett, corporate communications officer for ETSI. "That's what makes our approach innovative and flexible."

Standards are approved in the technical assembly through a weighted voting system based on telecom expenditures by country. A 71 percent majority is needed for passage, and there is a proviso that standards can be approved for EC countries alone if interest representing the 12 EC countries agree while others do not. The effectiveness of ETSI's consensus approach is illustrated by the fact that this has never happened.

In 1992 alone, the organization drafted 167 standards and 42 interim standards, with 15 more approved and awaiting publication. Another 240 are in the approval process. They fall into one of 12 current

'Standards are practical rather than abstract'

DIGITAL EUROPEAN CORDLESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The cordless phone is commonplace, but the same technology can also be applied to cordless switchboards and even office networks. All three of them share the same type of technical standard - known as DECT.

DECT standardizes a certain type of service, not a certain type of equipment. It can easily cover, for example, the entire needs of a massive office building - including wireless switchboard, data network and phones. The standard's enormous potential capacity is due to its use of a technique known as T D M A (Time Di-

vision Multiple Access), which compacts digital information and interleaves it within a sequence of a so-called time slot.

Combining a series of these time slots into one larger slot allows DECT to be used for data transmissions, as in a Radio Local Area Network. Olivetti has launched what it claims to be the world's first DECT Standard Wireless LAN.

With such a wide variety of applications, a major task for the team behind ETSI's European DECT standard was to ensure that there was no interference from one DECT application to another using the same frequency band.



S.B.

WORK IN PROGRESS

INTELLIGENT NETWORKS

Software has made switches much smarter: Intelligent Networks apply the same principle on a far broader scale. They are increasingly necessary because of the growing number of tele-services that are no longer a simple two-way transaction between the operator and customer. Immediate and

relatively simple examples include the free phone numbers on advertisements, or calls that are paid for by credit card. A more advanced application is global systems of mobile communications such as GSM, which need an Intelligent Network to track meter and bill subscribers. Virtual Networks must also be managed intelligently. In the future, other uses - such as giving the viewer a direct vote on televised issues - may become just as sig-

nificant. Who manages the services will depend, of course, on who manages the software that controls them.

Technically, the switching software could be used. But commercially, it cannot. Instead, by separating out the service control logic, the industry has put this part of the business up for grabs. To date, standardization work has concentrated on defining the key elements from which commercial services can be constructed. Thus, a great deal depends on whether the Intelligent Network in ques-

tion is being viewed as a logical process (i.e., software-driven), as a physical entity (i.e., in terms of the necessary equipment) or as a combination of both.

A great deal depends on exactly who is doing the defining. But all standardizers agree that a common set of signaling protocols is necessary, to make the various parts work together.

The jury is still out. Meanwhile, inside industry estimates place Intelligent Network service revenues at around \$40 billion by 1996. S.B.



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EC SEES A DUTY TO HELP CONSUMER

Within the past two years, Europe's telecommunications industry has experienced two significant policy trends that appear to be contradictory: standardization and deregulation.

Deregulation, popularized by Britain's conservative party under Margaret Thatcher and taken up enthusiastically by several other European governments, aims to spread the fresh wind of competition throughout the telecommunications industry. Its catchphrase: The more companies involved in a market, the better.

Britain itself is an example of effective deregulation. British Telecom and several private-sector competitors have cut prices and improved both their technology and their service in the effort to sign up new customers.

Standardization, pursued by such organizations as ETSI, has the goal of ensuring "technical harmonization" among the Continent's public and private providers of telecommunications services and equipment. For standardization, complete compatibility throughout Europe's telecommunications networks is the goal.

The problem is that the tough standards necessary to ensure full compatibility may favor well-capitalized, technically sophisticated companies at the expense of less endowed competitors. Potentially, that can give large multinational providers of telecommunications products and services a strong advantage over small local firms.

In practice, the situation is not as simple as that. Experts in telecommunications regulations believe that deregulation and standardization can coexist satisfactorily — and bring European users of phone, fax and data services the advantages of lower prices and better quality.

Certainly, telecom standards cannot be avoided, argues Peter Hamelberg, chairman of ETSI's technical assembly. The reason: "In telecoms, there

is always the interworking requirement — the need for a communication to be understandable at both ends.

By itself, however, such harmonization does not preclude individuality and technical ingenuity in equipment. "We would never standardize to the extent that equipment has to be painted yellow or blue," Mr. Hamelberg explains. The aim of ETSI and similar standards-setting organizations, he continues, is to ensure a balance of standards that will permit competition.

Kurt König, who is responsible for digital telecommunications in the European Community's DG 13 group, which deals with many facets of high technology, echoes that thought. In Europe today, he says, "all services in

'Mix and match' of equipment is possible

telephony are in competition. We have a balanced situation of bringing more competition into the market, but hand-in-hand with technical harmonization."

The ultimate beneficiaries of that approach, contends Mr. König, will be the users. "We have to bear the public in mind," he declares. "In such issues as access to networks, for example."

In fact, Mr. König argues, standards are necessary to the open procurement of equipment that is essential for a truly competitive market. Without standards, companies would be tempted to insist on their own proprietary technology.

That situation happened in the computer world of the 1960s and 1970s.

Once a business had bought a mainframe from IBM, Digital Equipment Corp. or any other major vendor, it was effectively trapped. Since the proprietary systems were incompatible with those of other vendors, a firm had little choice when it wanted to upgrade its equipment.

The company could continue with its original supplier — on the supplier's terms — or it could junk everything that it had bought and start afresh with a new vendor.

Today, the huzzword in the computer industry is "open systems." In theory, at least, it is possible to mix and match equipment from different vendors.

That is the goal of the regulators of European telecommunications. "But to make open procurements effective, you need to refer to certain standards, on technical interfaces, etc.," says Mr. König.

In setting the standards, regulators say that they are aware of the need to open service to the widest possible base of subscribers. For digital phone networks, for example, "we have to be very clear that we're thinking of 11 million potential business subscribers, not just the Fortune 1000." Mr. König points out. "Operators have to have an idea of the public interest."

Mr. Hamelberg insists that effective standardization leaves plenty of scope for suppliers to provide their own technical solutions.

"For universal home videophones, for example, you would need standard switches, protocols etc.," he says. "That would not necessarily mean, though, that the technology in videophones would be identical. There would still be room for manufacturers to use more advanced chips or fewer chips."

To provide that room, says Mr. Hamelberg, regulators must avoid one temptation: "You have to be careful not to over-standardize." P.G.

CLEARING A PATH THROUGH THE ACRONYM JUNGLE, OR AS EASY AS ACC*

ALPHABET SOUP

If your ambition is to be an ACE in the telecommunications CRAFT, you must RISE to the occasion, UNITE with your colleagues and join the RACE to understand the acronyms used in the profession. Otherwise, the GAP in your knowledge will COST you dearly: you will be considered a CAD and will have to SIP POTS of ALE to forget your SINS.

The capitalized words in the above paragraph are just a few of the hundreds of acronyms used in this capital-letter-crazy field. They stand for, respectively, Automatic Cross-Connection Equipment, Cooperative Research Action for Technology, Retrieval and Interchange of Standards in Europe project, User Network for Information Exchange on Telecommunications in Europe, Research and Development in Advanced Communication Technologies in Europe, Groupe d'Analyses et Prognoses, European Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research, Computer Aided Design, SMDS Interface Protocol, Plain Ordinary Telephone Service, Approval Liaison Engineer and (British Telecom) Suppliers' Information Notes.

The foregoing should give you an idea of why so many acronyms are necessary in telecommunications. If these terms were spelled out every time they were written, reams of paper would be wasted and the industry would be branded environmentally unsound.

To further complicate life, some acronyms used in the industry can mean more than one thing. ATM, for instance, stands for either Asynchronous Transfer Mode or Advanced Testing Methods (not to mention those Automatic Teller Machines most of us make daily use of, but let's stick to the telecommunications industry). API stands for both Application Program Interface and Application Process Invocation. And don't assume BT always means Business Telecommunications: British Telecom would not be amused.

If you are tempted to change careers and take up something like street-sweeping, which requires less memorization, take heart — help is at hand. The booklet Acronyms and Abbreviations in Telecommunications is available from InterConnect Communications Ltd., Merlino House, Station Road, Chesham, Great NP8 5PB, Great Britain; tel: 44 291 620425; fax: 44 291-627119. It lists telecommunication acronyms and abbreviations used regularly in ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) and by European telecommunications associations.

There is still time to MAP out a new future for yourself. Believe ME, your cries of EUREKA will ECHO from the rooftops, your WAN complexion will start to glow and you will become a STAR in your field if you make great STRIDES in your efforts to learn these RARE acronyms.

Translation of the above, in order: Manufacturing Automation Protocol or Mobile Application Part, Maintenance Entities or Mobile Equipment, European Research Cooperation Agency, European Commission Host Organization, Wide Area Network, Advanced telecommunications for the industrially less advanced regions of the European Community (STAR — don't ask why), EC support for Science and Technology for Regional Innovation and Development in Europe, Réseaux Associés pour la Recherche Européenne.

Heidi Ellison
*Australian CCITT Committee, Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique.

NECESSITY IS MOTHER OF COOPERATION

The one-time sleepy world of European telecommunications is waking up. Protected for decades by guaranteed purchases from state-run monopolies, all the familiar old telecommunications names are baying to face the cold reality of competition. Some are doing so, ironically, by banding closer together.

The single European market is providing a convenient framework in which to pursue the new collaborative spirit. Of all the many headlines announcing new pan-European alliances in recent years, telecommunications companies have accounted for more than their fair share.

In terms of the value of the shared resources, figures are being bandied about in billions of Euros. But in terms of value to the future of the European telecommunications industry and the economies of Europe as a whole, the figure is probably incalculable.

It is no coincidence that the telecom industry is taking the idea of a "single Europe" so seriously. It has more reasons to do so than most other industries.

For a start, the EC Commission has focused a great deal of its attention on telecommunications. Observers say that the commission has achieved more in its six years of work on telecommunications than it has in over 18 years of work on its agricultural policy, for example. Its main interest lies in two key areas: opening up competition on a level playing field and ensuring advanced infrastructure provision.

The commission has pursued the goal of ending the state protectionism that helped small national telecom manufacturers survive the 1970s and the early '80s.

It has also sought to create an advanced communications infrastructure for the 1990s. To this end, it has sponsored a number of research programs drawing in participants from across the Continent. It is funding the implementation of telecommunications infrastructure in the less-developed parts of Europe.

The combination of these EC Commission policies means that the industry is under increasing pressure to merge, form joint ventures and take part in collaborative research. A simple arithmetic calculation makes it clear that there is no room for stragglers in Europe's new telecommunications order.

Industry experts estimate that it costs some 1.5 billion Euros (\$1.75 billion) to develop a modern telephone exchange. At a selling price of just over 100 Euros per line, that means that it takes some 15 million lines in sales just to cover the costs of development. Of course, there are also the costs of production, marketing and support to be covered, making the nationally developed telephone switch — Britain's System X, for instance — a thing of the past.

This is increasingly the trend with modern telecommunications technology. Even the cost of developing a relatively simple mobile telephone handset is estimated at some 15 million Euros. The larger telecommunications equipment makers such as Alcatel, Siemens and Ericsson now spend in excess of 10 percent of their revenue on the research and development of their products. In some cases, the figure is inching closer to 20 percent.

Faced with such circumstances, the European telecommunications industry has perhaps little option but to collaborate. This collaboration can take a number of forms.

The so-called precompetitive research programs sponsored by the European Community were the first taste of close pan-European collaboration for many telecom companies. Programs such as RACE and ESPRIT have re-

sulted in the development of a number of key technologies, such as the broadband integrated services digital network (a video and bulk data compatible version of the famous ISDN) and the pocket personal communicator.

Fundamental to the new collaborative approach is the adoption of common technical standards to ensure that services and equipment are pan-European. Without common standards, the conditions for the level playing field required by the EC Commission simply cannot be sustained. Here, the role of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute is key.

Direct collaboration between companies, in the form of jointly sponsored commercial projects, joint ventures or even mergers and acquisitions, is playing an increasing role.

Over the past five years, for example, Britain's GEC has joined forces with Germany's Siemens to run GPT, the major British telecommunications equipment maker. And Northern Telecom has bought the British telecommunications equipment maker STC and entered into close collaboration with France's Matra in the areas of mobile and office communications.

The two major changes to date have been the mergers of the resources of AT&T of the United States and Philips of the Netherlands, and of CGE of France and ITT of the United States. The former yielded AT&T NSI and the latter Alcatel NV.

For many analysts, the simple equation that spells out rationalization means that at the end of the day, there will

be room for only two, or at best three, major telecommunications suppliers in Europe, with another two in North America and one in Japan. The two most often named as the European survivors are West Germany's Siemens and France's Alcatel.

Alcatel can lay claim to being Europe's biggest telecommunications equipment maker, with operations throughout the Continent. Its product range covers almost every conceivable sector of telecommunications and data communications and some related data-processing areas. Siemens is part of an £18 billion (\$27.2 billion) electrical giant, and its telecommunications division alone can lay claim to being Europe's second-largest telecommunications company. The two companies together supply most of the public switching requirements of France, West Germany and Italy.

Perhaps the most interesting question is the identity of the third most likely survivor in Europe. This, most analysts agree, will probably be AT&T in one form or another. Before 1983, AT&T was legally restricted from entering the European market. By 1993, it had succeeded in establishing a presence in most of the major European mar-

kets and in acquiring or taking stakes in local manufacturers in Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain.

There is no sign of the pattern of alliances coming to a halt. Italy's major telecommunications manufacturer, Italtel, is expected to be acquired or at least partnered by one of the big three in the coming months. Germany's Bosch (Europe's largest autoparts manufacturer as well as its fourth-largest telecommunications equipment maker) has entertained a number of discussions with potential partners for various aspects of its telecommunications business. There is even speculation that Ericsson may join forces with another telecommunications equipment maker. What everybody really wants to know, however, is where AT&T is looking to strike next.

Peter Parton

STANDARDS: A HIGH-PROFILE DAY

It may be a big deal in the world of standardization, but does World Standards Day have any broader significance?

Tony Saunders, marketing director of the International Electrotechnical Commission, based in Geneva, believes that it does.

"It is the one day in the year when most of the standards bodies around the world have some form of celebration and use it as a focal point to put the standards message across in their own localities," he says. "We here in

Geneva will be having a little party. It's a high-profile day."

Standards organizations in several countries have managed to obtain media coverage of the day itself and the events surrounding it. In several countries, the day attracts television coverage.

Part of the message of the day tells users of the value of standards, and the other part is the reverse — "getting the message across to people working on standards that users need them," explains Mr. Saunders.

Virtually every national standards organization features the day in its newsletters and other publications.

Surprisingly, perhaps, Third World nations have shown more interest in the standards process and World Standards Day than developed countries, according to Mr. Saunders.

P.G.

VIRTUAL NETWORKS

WORK IN PROGRESS

A Virtual Private Network is practically indistinguishable from any other private network, until you get the bill.

As far as the casual business user is concerned, it can certainly provide the same special services and features. In reality, in addition to the traditional leased lines and private business exchanges, Virtual Private Networks include portions of the public network infrastructure.

The idea is, in part, a legacy of ISDN's checkered past, being the updated Euro-ISDN version of an American-ISDN application. Now used on both sides of the Atlantic, the Virtual Private Network is also a classic example of the Intelligent Network application.

The extent and associated cost of the service can be highly variable — adds to the service's value.

An ETSI Strategic Review Committee recently examined the service, which is extremely unevenly spread in Europe at present, in a bid to promote further dialogue. S.B.

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GSM has moved on to become the de facto global standard for cellular telephony, and DECT is also stretching its international muscles.

These are very positive developments for the European telecommunications industry and the European Community.

ETSI is also responsible for the European dimension in SDH, which is the world's first international transmission standard. SDH paves the way for broadband communications and supports the signals of tomorrow's multi-media networks. And also here Philips operates at the leading edge of this important technology.

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Plugging into new telecom markets requires an understanding of the relevant laws on property rights.

WHEN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS CLASH WITH NEED TO SET STANDARDS

When the British consumer electronics manufacturer Amstrad PLC announced in September that it had paid £6.4 million for the Danish cordless and mobile telecommunications company Dancall Radio A/B, it mentioned the Danish company's intellectual property rights as a major reason for the acquisition. This is a good illustration of the importance intellectual property rights have assumed in a world where good ideas can increasingly mean the difference between commercial success and failure.

built industrial empires based on their inventions. But in the late 20th century, inventors took on a more anonymous role. They now tend to work for large industrial powerhouses rather than create them. The power of ideas remains, with companies finding increasingly that the ownership of the rights

development. And that figure has been steadily growing at about one percent a year. It is not surprising therefore that companies are getting increasingly interested in protecting the results of their labors. Telecommunications companies are now among the leaders on the list of industries registering patents, with AT&T leading the way. Last year, the American company registered 528 patents on its ideas, compared with 522 in 1991. GTE, another U.S. company, was second with 181 (243 in 1991). Japan's Nippon Telegraph and Telephone third with 71 (65 in 1991). Canada's BCE fourth with 94 (120 in 1991), the Britain's BT fifth with 60 (64 in 1991) and Sweden's Ericsson sixth with 53 (37 in 1991).

But ETSI's proposed policy has run into difficulties. In particular, U.S. members of ETSI, among them Apple, Digital Equipment Corp., Motorola and IBM, have accused the body of trying to deprive them of their rights. Bill Hanrahan, senior director of the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), which represents the interests of the dissenters, objects to a number of aspects of the ETSI policy, including mandatory licensing, a ceiling on royalties and the application of ETSI standards

Money spent on R&D is rising steadily

to ideas can put them into strategically powerful positions in the fight for market dominance. In particular, the large computing and telecommunications equipment makers, such as AT&T, IBM and Motorola of the United States, Alcatel of France, Ericsson of Sweden and Siemens of Germany, are devoting increasingly large parts of their revenue to the generation of new ideas and their development into products and services that can be marketed. Last year, for example, the smallest of these companies, Ericsson, spent some 17 percent of its total revenue on research and de-

In essence, the term "intellectual property rights" (IPRs) refers to the ideas that individuals or organizations protect through copyrights, patents or trademarks. These range from famous logos and brand names, such as Coca Cola's "Coke," to intricate solutions to technical problems, such as how to prevent microwaves escaping from a microwave oven. Recognition of the power of ideas is nothing new. In the 19th century, many inventors, such as the American Thomas Alva Edison, the German Otto Benz, the Italian Guglielmo Marconi and the Scottish-American Alexander Graham Bell,

EC decision is expected soon

outside ETSI territory. He adds that 180 days is simply too short a period for his members to check their IPRs in all 1200 ETSI work programs.

ETSI admits the situation is a difficult one, but Mr. Ask discounts all talk of anybody being forced to forego their rights.

"Anybody who claims the document forces the compulsory release of IPRs is mistaken," he says. "There is no penalty whatsoever for failing to issue licenses. All we want to know is whether the technology is available for standardization."

CBEMA has had some success with its case. In July, the general assembly of ETSI, the body's ultimate decision-making forum, after listening to these arguments, agreed to delay the implementation of the IPR policy. Around the same time, CBEMA filed a complaint with the European Commission about ETSI's proposals. A commission decision on the matter is expected shortly. P.P.

Work in Progress

BROADBAND ISDN

Five years ago, the problem seemed almost insurmountable. It was thought then that broadband services would be sent over optical-fiber lines. But where was the fiber to come from? Narrowband ISDN was advancing fast. With image compression, for example, it could support video-phones and even videoconferencing. Europe's HDTV initiative was apparently stalling. So where were the new services that could attract new customers? The problem, it turned out, was not an absence of ideas; it was a surfeit of solutions. Synchronous technology could be used to transmit vast quantities of infor-

mation at dazzling speed, but Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) technology was required to switch it. The broadband services could be delivered by satellite, coaxial cable or over the air, as well as by optical fiber. In the matter of standards, broadband enjoyed one great advantage: ETSI could avoid the pitfalls that slowed narrowband ISDN by working in parallel with ANSI in the United States. Both bodies adopted the 1990 CCITT recommendation that ATM technology be used for broadband, and both shared the same lucky breaks. ATM, which was intended for - but was not strictly compatible with - the existing public network, was enthusiastically welcomed. Companies started using it to interconnect Local Area

Networks, and large private companies soon followed. So did the fiber, because cable television operators were keen to blunt the satellite broadcasters' competitive edge by matching them channel for channel. Thus, unlike narrowband ISDN, where national coverage often preceded the standard, broadband ISDN standards were put to work immediately. ETSI standards for services such as Local Area Network interconnection and videoconferencing have already been written and are out for approval. The next step is to focus on the even more complex issues of traffic measurement and control. But, also unlike narrowband ISDN, broadband is running comfortably ahead of schedule. S.B.

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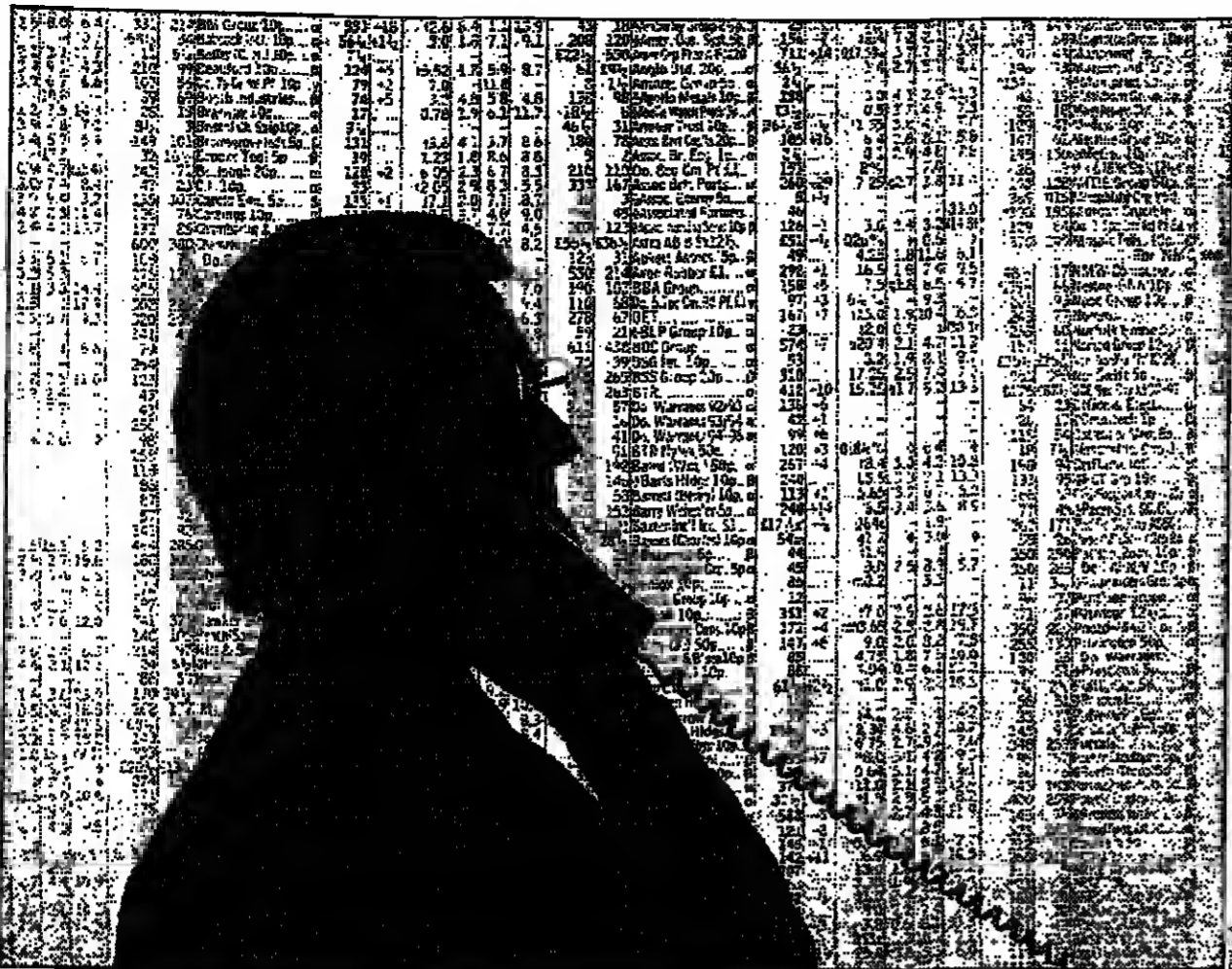
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To improve productivity and services, several national telecom operators are planning to privatize.

AFTER THE TELECOM BOOM, INDUSTRY IS GEARING UP FOR MULTIMEDIA CONTEST

First there was the telecom boom. Now industry observers are wondering what will come next. Will the boom continue, or will it be followed by a big bang as computer and communications technology are combined into a new-style digital assistant?

The telecom market has moved surprisingly far and fast. This year, despite economic recession, Europeans are expected to spend around 200 billion Ecus (\$236 billion) on telecommunications services and roughly the same amount again on associated equipment. Driven by a decade's solid growth, the bill is now equivalent to one-quarter of the worldwide telecom expenditure - and it is still climbing.

Earnings from the everyday subscriber connection, or plain old telephone service as it is known, constantly increased throughout the 1980s, pushed upward by compound growth rates that steadily averaged 5 percent.

By 1990, according to figures from the OECD's recently published Communications Outlook, operators in the OECD coun-



Integrating computer and communications technologies.

tries were realizing an average revenue of just over \$1,000 per line. Ireland headed the list with \$1,314 - somewhat less than the U.S. figure of \$1,525, but more than four times as much as Greece (\$327). Turkey, with \$295, took the leading position.

National networks may be superseded

Customer spending followed a similar pattern - ranging from a low of just over \$36 in Turkey to a high of just over \$720 in Switzerland. At \$691, the American subscriber came in a close second, comfortably above the \$438.5 OECD average.

The total revenues, for public telecom operators in all 24 OECD countries, added up to a hefty \$367.8 billion. Luxembourg (at 52 percent) took the honors for top profitability, versus an OECD average of 13.2 percent. Italy (with an overall loss of less than 1 percent) turned in the only negative result.

Win or lose, the boom is by no means over. The leaders, with their

well-established telephone networks and up-to-date national infrastructures firmly in place, are now looking to the market for advanced business and residential services. The stragglers, in order to compete, must first catch up.

Western Europe may choose to walk rather than run toward the future, but there will always be others with more urgent needs - most immediately in Eastern and Central Europe, and in the former Soviet Union as well.

With so much at stake so

close to home, the European equipment vendors are playing major league. When ranked according to their trading performance, Euro/Scandinavian companies took 10 of the top 15 places worldwide in 1992.

Europe's major multinational, Alcatel, led, followed by Germany's Siemens. The American giant, AT&T, was third. Northern Telecom of Canada, Ericsson of Sweden and Motorola of the United States were just ahead of Japan's NEC.

In addition to getting ready for competition at home, the European operator must also be prepared to face challenges elsewhere. According to the latest set of ITU figures (for 1992), it appears they may be less well prepared for the fray than Europe's equipment makers: only Deutsche Telekom, BT, France Telecom, SIP (from Italy) and Spain's Telefonica figure among the world's top 15 revenue earners.

Big may not necessarily be better, but the drive for size is playing a key part in the battle for global business. Corporate services of every kind - digital voice, image and data - have become a major issue for multinational businesses seeking to manage their own private, and increasingly complex communications networks.

Multimedia may be an overstatement when applied to the current business mix of videoconferencing, data networks and voice links. The technology is unlikely to evolve until it is commercially applied to home entertainment. But, with cable television, the first steps toward this mass market breakthrough have already been taken.

Meanwhile, mobile communications is now the telecom market's fastest-growing sector. Industry estimates of its worth, which were running at around \$3.8 billion in 1980 and \$4.9 billion in 1985, have reached nearer \$12 billion. Subscriber potential, once discussed in terms of millions, is now gauged in tens of millions.

Eventually, the wheel will turn full circle. The gap between fixed and mobile networks will be gone, plugged by a hybrid of the two.

Telecom and computer technology are converging faster than ever as the emphasis shifts away from plain old telephones toward the pocket-sized mobile and away from desk-top and laptop terminals toward the multipurpose personal digital assistant.

The notion of national networks with numbered lines may finally become a thing of the past, replaced by individual subscriber numbers that apply wherever a person may be.

The most important step in this transition, the move from an overly regulated to a mostly deregulated telecom market, is being taken now. From that, all else may flow.

S.B.

THE TOP 15 EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

Of the top 15 telecom equipment manufacturers, according to 1992 telecom equipment sales, ten are from Europe.

	(\$ billion)
1. Alcatel (France/Germany) ^a	20.722
2. Siemens (Germany) ^b	11.876
3. AT&T (United States) ^c	10.809
4. Northern Telecom (Canada)	8.029
5. Ericsson (Sweden) ^d	7.742
6. Motorola (United States)	7.724
7. NEC (Japan)	7.591
8. Bosch (Germany)	5.251
9. Fujitsu (Japan) ^e	3.738
10. Italtel (Italy)	2.413
11. Philips (Netherlands) ^f	2.078
12. GPT (Britain/Germany) ^g	1.787
13. Ascom (Switzerland)	1.730
14. Nokia (Finland)	1.529
15. Maitra (France)	1.215

^a Not including Alstom. ^d Year beginning April 1.
^b Year ending September 30. ^e 1991 data.
^c Telecom equipment sales only. ^f GEC parent. Year beginning April 1.
^g Year beginning April 1.
 Source: ITU Telecommunication Indicator data base.

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION

The Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) started off with a single aim - to go digital. Twelve years and about 6,000 pages later, the standard is finally being realized. But a lot else has changed along the way.

The GSM standard, for example, is no longer just pan-European, as it once was. With networks taking root in Australia, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, it really is global. Neither is it still limited to the 900 MHz - the frequency on which GSM was originally planned to replace Europe's tangled web of incompatible analogue services.

The reason for this is closely related to another major change - the transition from analogue to digital has set off another shift from mo-

ble cellular to what is loosely termed the personal communications network (PCN).

This move, in turn, generally entails the use of a higher frequency to support a more densely packed mass of subscribers.

The trend is especially apparent in Britain, which was one of the first to launch PCN-type services and asked ETSI to set a suitable standard based on GSM.

The result, known as DCS 1800, a subset of the GSM standard in the 1.8 GHz band, has been widely used elsewhere.

In the United States, where a new wave of personal communications networks are due to be licensed by the FCC, several prospective applicants are expected to offer DCS 1900 networks at 1.9 GHz.

The great strength of a good standard is its capacity to encompass

change - and the GSM standard has certainly done that.

But, throughout it all, the technology has conformed to essentially the same architecture and sought to offer roughly the same set of ISDN-like services.

Commercial services were launched in Germany and France last summer.

The standard's second phase is due to be frozen in October 1993, prior to its finalization by the ETSI Technical Committee in January 1994.

With only the test specifications still outstanding, the experts are now turning their attention toward the future once again.

Next stop? A third generation of European standards for the new millennium, sometime after 2002. S.B.

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MARKET FORCES PLAY KEY ROLE IN SETTING TELECOM STANDARDS

Do organizers of telecoms standards work in a kind of bureaucratic limbo, remote from the real world of manufacturers, users and market demand - or do they take notice of the needs of the market when they determine the standards that regulate the type and quality of telecommunications services we will all be using for the rest of this century?

Individuals involved in the standardization business agree unanimously that market considerations play a major role in standards. Suppliers and users of telecoms equipment are encouraged to suggest new standards and to

New market trends develop rapidly

participate in the process of refining and approving them, but that is only part of the story.

"We take the market into account in a very strong way," says Euclides Sousa, chairman of ETSI's Program Advisory Committee. In fact, one of his committee's specific functions is "improving the effectiveness of the work program in line with the real-time market needs of technical standards."

PAC is a new special committee of ETSI, approved by the organization in September 1992. Mr. Sousa, an executive with the Portuguese telecommunications network operator TLP, says the committee's mission is to provide "guidelines and advice to the ETSI Technical Assembly... based on market demand and trends, technological evolution and the regulatory environment," among other factors.

Users' needs - the ultimate measure of the market - play a significant role in the whole process of standard-setting, according to Kurt König, who is responsible for digital networks in the European Community organization DG 13. In a way, he argues, the standard-setters can protect users.

"Look at the merger of personal computers with telecoms, via electronic mail, file transfer, etc.," says Mr. König. "Who is responsible for end-to-end compatibility? Smaller users can't afford dedicated solutions. The only answer is an open solution that ensures end-to-end

OPEN NETWORK PROVISION

The twin EC Directives on market liberalization and Open Network Provision (ONP) are inseparably connected. But while one of them provokes competition, the other promotes cooperation.

Open Network Provision (ONP) is intended to make liberalization possible by eliminating the technical obstacles. But this has proved to be less straightforward than it sounds.

If the problem of setting harmonized standards, interfaces and protocols were purely technical, it

would have probably been resolved long ago. But that is clearly not the case.

One reason is that as fast as new standards are set in one area, they must be incorporated into another. Last year, for example, as Euro-ISDN was finally taking shape, another team of ETSI specialists was engaged in reporting on the implications of a standardized interface between the operator and customer.

With the deadline for telecoms privatization still five years away, ONP will undoubtedly continue to occupy ETSI's interest for the foreseeable future. S.B.



compatibility." And that, says Mr. König, requires standards.

To incorporate the needs of the market into standards, Mr. Sousa says, the committee establishes internal guidelines based on several market-style criteria. These include the estimated market volume that could result from a new standard. The committee also takes users into account, penciling into the guidelines such user advantages as lower prices, user friendliness and security. Other criteria include the regulatory environment and technological solutions that are likely to be established.

"Through these criteria we assign different attributes to each standardization work area," explains Mr. Sousa. "And we look at what is going on elsewhere in the world (in terms of products and standards). From this, we decide how fast to go and with whom to work."

Within this scenario, the market clearly plays a key role. Regulators make an effort to keep in touch with rapidly developing market trends. "We are trying to do our homework on services such as file transfer, electronic mail, videoconferencing and access to data bases," says Mr. König. P.G.

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A LAWYER LOOKS TO THE TRENDS AHEAD

Thomas J. Ramsey, a partner in the Brussels office of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, examines the role of standards in the new telecommunications environment. This is an abridged version of an address delivered at a Geneva symposium.

The market in telecommunications equipment and services has become global. Driven by changing user requirements, new technologies and different regulatory regimes, providers and users of telecommunications equipment must increasingly "think global."

National, regional and international trends are toward more liberalized regulation of telecommunications equipment and services. A key component of such liberalization in some countries has been the promulgation of more transparent and equitable rules about the sale of equipment and its connection to the public network. Despite such trends, telecommunications suppliers with global aspirations continue to face a hodgepodge of diverse certification procedures, often referred to as "type approval" rules.

More often than not, national type approval rules

which apply to the equipment's safety and operating characteristics — derive from contradictory standards promulgated by national, regional or international bodies. Such diversity of approaches remains a significant international barrier to trade in telecommunications equipment.

The existence of seemingly restrictive rules derives from the fact that many major trading countries have had a domestically based telecommunications equipment industry.

This industry catered to the operating requirements of the local telecommunications organization, whose "customized" needs led, in large part, to the promulgation of unique national standards.

Given the economic stakes of participating in the evolving global telecommunications market and, more importantly, meeting the needs of users, national and regional decision makers are now beginning to reject such fragmentation in favor of a more integrated, less regulated and more liberalized market.

The confusion, delay and expense associated with the type approval labyrinth in

many countries epitomizes the international standards-setting process at its worst today. There is clearly a need for reform.

Some OECD estimates suggest that type approvals account for nearly 4 percent of the price of exported equipment. Studies by the Commission of the European Communities put actual costs for type approvals at even higher levels. In terms of time lost in getting a product to market, estimates suggest that the waiting time for processing a single type approval application — even for fully "compliant" equipment — is between three and six months. In some countries, the average times are much longer.

Such delays in an industry with shrinking equipment life cycles (as few as two years) is viewed by many as completely unacceptable.

There is inadequate understanding of, and participation in, the international standards-setting process. Standards-setting organizations within the International Telecommunication Union, ETSI and the T-1 Telecommunications Committee, to name but a few, have made an effort to

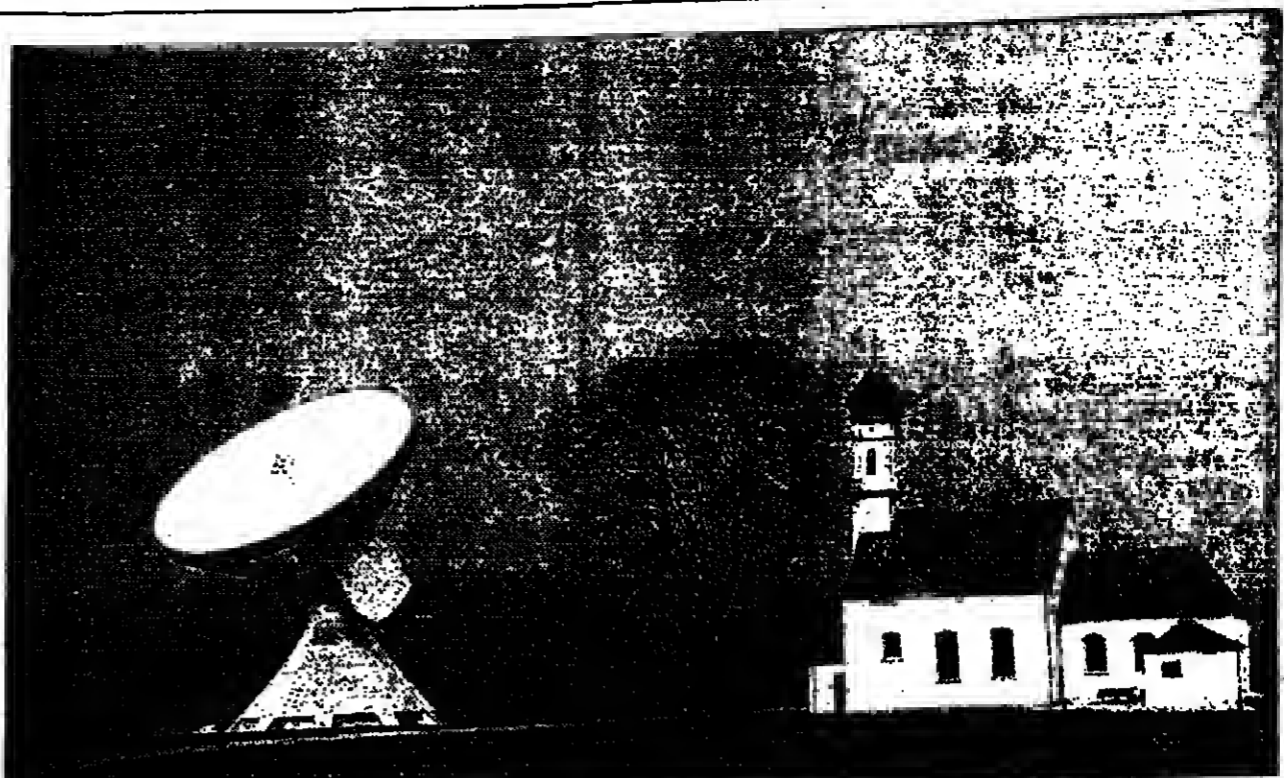
make the underpinnings of national type approval proceedings more transparent and democratic. It nonetheless remains the case, in terms of the total market, that relatively few suppliers or major users of telecommunications terminal equipment adequately understand the intricacies of standards-setting to the degree necessary to effectively compete in an increasingly global marketplace.

This state of affairs is all too often blamed on suppliers not doing their "homework." Such an analysis, however, does not fairly or accurately describe the barriers facing many suppliers — especially smaller ones interested in obtaining and working within the parameters of both regional and international standards. It requires a significant commitment in time and resources for a company to try to ensure that it is adequately represented in multiple standards-setting organizations.

There are promising signs that changes for the better are taking place in the world of terminal equipment type approvals in particular, and in the standards-setting area in general.

National type approval regimes are increasingly becoming more transparent. In Europe, this has resulted in large part from the 1986 EC Commission mandate in separate regulatory type approval functions. As a result of both national (e.g., Australia, Japan, Korea) and regional (e.g., European Communities) initiatives, suppliers in many important markets will no longer be faced with the prospect of having their equipment tested and approved by network operators who might view the attachment of such equipment as contrary to their own business interests.

There is closer cooperation between national, regional and international standards-setting organiza-



tions. In recent years, we have witnessed growing cooperation between major European standards-setting bodies such as ETSI, the European Standards Committee (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standards (CENELEC). At the international level, similar efforts to enhance cooperation have been taken by CCITT/CCIR, the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

Perhaps the most noteworthy event from a type approval perspective was the establishment of ETSI. This EC-blessed organization brings new players to its standard-setting table, including suppliers and users.

ETSI also has a mandate to provide many of the European standards that are the underpinning of current and future EC directives on mutual recognition of type approval.

There is a growing awareness of the importance of international standards based on the open systems approach, accompanied by less intrusive testing regimes. There is a growing recognition that national regulatory authori-

ties should not set or accept standards in a vacuum but follow, wherever possible, international standards and promote the open systems interconnection model.

And, there are efforts toward adopting rules permitting the self-certification of equipment against national or regional standards and the mutual recognition of test results and formal type approvals. Self-certification and mutual recognition initiatives will continue to grow in importance in major marketing countries around the world. This trend should be supported by major international standards-setting organizations by promulgating standards that lend themselves to such "streamlining" mechanisms.

Many authorities, including OECD-sanctioned study groups, have suggested that such trends will continue. If their prognosis is accurate, such trends may provide the basis for much-needed reform within the international type approval community. It may also provide stimulus for further self-examination by national, regional and international standards-setting organizations.

Thomas J. Ramsey

WORK IN PROGRESS

CORPORATE NETWORKS

A hard-hitting report to the ETSI Technical Assembly highlights some of the major concerns facing European Corporate Network managers today.

An eight-point plan, which was drawn up by an international group of users, identifies the current lack of comparative standards as a competitive weakness.

How else, the report asks, can a business be expected to gauge the relative value of public versus private network services?

A further problem is the fact that virtually none of the largest corporate networks are exclusively European; equipment makers must be prepared to link their standards more closely to those of other worldwide manufacturers and standards organizations.

Interworking (the ability to link various systems together), end-to-end management (the ability to control them independently) and transparency (the ability to freely interchange information across the network) top the list of demands.

The report's call for standard guidelines is further linked to specific technical issues, such as network protocols, architectures and the details of how certain signaling channels are to be used.

The report also mentions that the smaller company — with fewer sites, and perhaps even some staff working from home — must merit equally close attention.

S.B.

WORK IN PROGRESS

VSATS


VSATs (Very Small Aperture Terminals) first cropped up on office roofs, behind garages and in supermarket parking lots during the 1980s. The small satellite dishes, or earth stations, as they are also known, were typically used to broadcast data traffic between a central office and a remote site, but second-generation technology later enabled direct communication between the network's outer fringes as well.

ETSI has been working since 1989 on standards that would enable manufacturers to market a pan-European model for customers throughout the EC and EFTA regions. In addition to working with equipment makers, the Technical Committee has also collected technical input from all of the countries involved and the European Radio Committee.

A common set of standards have now been agreed upon. The next step is to test them. If all goes well, a Common Technical Regulation will be issued by the end of next year, and users will finally be free to use any equipment they choose (on condition it conforms to the standard) anywhere in the region.

Meanwhile, the same committee is also wrestling with the tougher problem of satellite news-gathering systems (which have proved to be less mobile than intended when it comes to crossing certain borders) and is studying the longer-term implications of low orbital satellite systems.

S.B.



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PRIVATIZATION: FOR MANY IT'S NOT THE COMPLETE ANSWER

Privatization is a foregone conclusion for most of Europe's telecommunications; the decision has been taken, the deadline long since set. But with even the word's meaning still open to interpretation, the signs of real progress are sometimes less apparent.

"We want to do for the telephone industry what Henry Ford did for the car industry," commented Lord Young, Cable & Wireless's chairman, as Mercury One-2-One launched its autumn offensive on the British mobile phone market in September.

Cable & Wireless owns 80 percent of Mercury and has teamed up with America's US West to launch the new service. Mercury has already made considerable inroads into the lucrative long distance and international services market.

The company, like so many others in the telecom sector, is in the business of liberalization - opening up new services in newly deregulated markets. Its

major national rival, the former British PTT now known as BT, has now been privatized for nearly a decade.

Despite all the best intentions of Brussels, it is still the only former PTT from a major European nation that can claim to have done so.

Limited companies have been hived off in the Netherlands and Sweden - but they still belong to their respective governments. Preliminary moves toward state divestiture have been

'Most important thing is more competition'

made in Portugal, Spain and Italy.

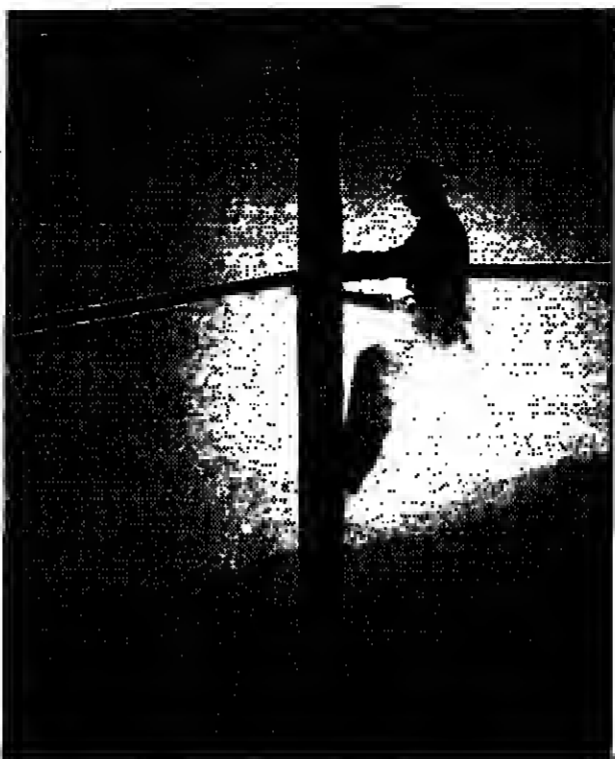
There is no shortage of likely candidates for Eastern Europe. But no one has moved into the market quite so wholeheartedly as the British.

Privatization is one of the

key words in the free-market lexicon of the 1980s. But when Brussels proposed the privatization of Europe's state-run operators, it was more interested in moving them out of the immediate government sphere than onto the open market.

"Privatization is not the main thing," says a French telecom executive. "The most important thing is competition, deregulation, separating the operator and regulator. That allows new operators in." He is summing up what might be called the Latin point of view: an operator can be privatized without being removed from the state sector.

There is no question of "real" privatization, confirms a France Telecom spokesman. The government plans to adapt the operator's status; a limited company will be created, but the government will retain the majority shareholding. "Privatization is not envisaged. The sole interest has always been to make



Standards are set to keep the lines of communication open.

France Telecom more competitive."

In Bonn, reforms that would turn the German national operator Deutsche Telekom into a limited company are also back on the political agenda. The coalition government is trying to push through legislation that would enable it to meet the 1998 deadline laid down by the EC. The socialist opposition is reluctant to surrender state influence over such a valuable public asset.

The two sides are in general agreement but, with time running out for the government, discussions are deadlocked.

Prior to any privatization in Germany, the PTT will have to be split up; breaking it down into its three component parts (telecoms, post office and savings bank) will entail legal changes to the state constitution. The government is keen to resolve the matter before the next round of elections in about three months.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, a series of joint ventures is nibbling away at the monopoly's business assets. EUNETcom, which was announced in Septem-

ber, is an example of the tie-ups taking place between France Telecom and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom. Aimed directly at the lucrative multinational business market, it is essentially an independent spin-off.

Other examples include the Franco-German mobile communications venture Detemobil, as well as companies specializing in value-added services, international telecom consultancy and the management of billboard sites.

One fact is clear. European businesspeople are keen to see the telecom market open wider. A recent BT/Harris survey of 500 executives found that eight out of 10 interviewees considered telecom liberalization to be important to the future of their business.

And, over 89 percent of France Telecom customers said they were satisfied with the service they were receiving.

There is another indication that privatization is not always guaranteed to lead to competition: BT, which was privatized in 1984, still serves 97 percent of Britain's 21 million domestic subscribers. S.B.

HOW CAN CUSTOMERS BENEFIT?

A tourist from Britain, when visiting Cyprus, will notice that the cars drive on the left side of the road and electrical appliances use the same power plug that is used at home.

The same cannot be said in France - the cars drive on the right, and everything electrical is different. While regional and international standards bodies exist to make things easier for world trade by creating European and international standards for most things, it sometimes seems that each government is trying its hardest to protect its national industries.

Computer disk dimensions have always been in inches, yet there are international standards on using the metric system. There are three television standards in the world (PAL, SECAM and NTSC), and not even PAL is the same in all the countries that use it.

The irony is that most people would agree that life is better with standards. Standards mean that people have the freedom to travel with whatever equipment they need and use it when they get to their destination. Standards also mean that they need not worry about spare parts or servicing. And perhaps most important, standards mean that equipment from different sources should be able to work together without any problems. Standards mean freedom of choice.

The benefits of standardization are most apparent in the personal computer. As every PC user knows, every PC uses a common software platform allowing packages from one supplier to be run on a PC from another supplier. At the same time, peripherals such as printers, scanners, monitors or keyboards from a variety of suppliers may be used with PCs from another supplier.

In fact, the PC does not benefit from an official standard at all. It is an example of standardization by

popular demand, not by negotiation. The PCs we use today are all based on the IBM proprietary specification that was introduced many years ago. Through large scale adoption by the masses, this specification has become a de facto standard.

In addition to de facto standards, there are also cases of official standards that are not standards in practice.

In data and telecommunications, an example of such a "non-standard" is the ISO OSI seven-layer standard. This outlines the structure of a data communication link if it is to be allowed to describe itself as open - that is, compatible with other such links. Since its

Standards mean freedom of choice

adoption, all the protocol standards have been shoehorned in to fit the seven-layer model.

This shoe-horning is still going on with the new asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) standards, the proposed basis for tomorrow's communications networks. Because the OSI model has seven layers, the ATM standards makers have had to create another lower layer, known as the ATM Adaptation Layer, to solve compatibility problems.

There are similar problems with ISDN, the integrated services digital network, which promises to provide most people with their first taste of true end-to-end digital telecommunications. In most cases, ISDN products that will work in one country will not work in another without modification.

ISDN telephony brings with it a vast number of supplementary services. How these are operated and

implemented on ISDN telephones is not standardized. It is already difficult going to a foreign country and trying to use a simple analogue telephone (what does the "BIS" button on a French telephone do?), but when ISDN telephones arrive, the level of complexity will increase further.

The designers and planners of the communications networks for the next century have concluded that the best way to organize interaction between wide-band networks is to synchronize them. Synchronous networks are set to replace today's plesiochronous ones. There are currently three plesiochronous standards; European, North American and Japanese.

Instead of a single synchronous standard there will be at least two standards in use in the world. Sonet is being implemented in the United States and Canada, and synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) is being implemented everywhere else in the world.

What would the ideal situation be? Imagine the universal telephone, although it is unlikely to happen: an instrument that could be plugged in and work in every country in the world, whether onto a PBX or directly onto the line, and that has universally understandable symbols on each of its keys. In addition, anyone could manufacture such a telephone and sell it in any country, without fear of unfair competition due to government subsidies or taxation.

Imagine a PC-to-PC Multimedia Conference package that would run on any PC and work with any communication hardware or worldwide telecommunications network and would operate with any package that is designed to support the same end-to-end capabilities. Such packages could be designed by a variety of different suppliers, but each would use the standard applications communications interface. P.P.

WORK IN PROGRESS

DIGITAL TELEVISION

After the debacle on high-definition television (HDTV), which was largely due to a head-on clash between the American, Japanese and European alternatives, European viewers have gained a standard, HD Mac, but precious little else. Meanwhile, the market has moved on. Instead of concentrating on global revolution, its key players are most immediately preoccupied by the race to capture and keep an increasingly demanding audience.

With satellite and cable television networks locked in the battle of the channels, programmers are looking for quantity as well as quality.

So Europe's latest set of digital television standards most directly concern the infrastructure. More, higher-definition programs will almost

certainly attract more viewers, but they must somehow be squeezed into the same relatively limited broadcast frequencies.

In a bid to avert the type of division that split European broadcasting between the PAL and SECAM standards decades ago, various national equipment makers are working together to establish Europe's latest digital broadcasting standard, DTTN. It is actively involved in the project, which uses a reduced bit-rate for HDTV-quality transmission or, alternatively, crams more digital channels into the available bandwidth. In September 1993, the standard moved off the drawing board and was handed over to a mixed group of European broadcasters. Cable and satellite networks are expected to have the standard up and running by 1995; national broadcasters are due to follow by 1997.

S.B.

and West

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Lars Ramqvist, CEO, Ericsson, by the water in the Stockholm archipelago.

ADVERTISING SECTION

'A CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF EC POLICY'

Michael Niebel, cabinet member responsible for telecommunications in the cabinet of Commissioner Martin Bangemann of the European Community's DG 13, describes the relationship of telecommunications standards and the EC.

What part does harmonious telecommunication play in the success of the European Community?

Telecommunications, comprising manufacture of equipment and provision of networks and services, is a significant and growing part of the EC economy. As such, it is an important part of the Community's policy for the implementation of the internal market and the common commercial policy.

Furthermore, telecommunications provides additional benefits to the internal market because of the importance of efficient communications in implementing a wide range of objectives in most other sectors of the economy, including transport, education, health care, energy and relations between the member states.

Trans-European networks, including telecommunications, are an important element in the Maastricht Treaty and in the forthcoming White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

Efficient telecommunications requires the application of harmonized standards. Standardization therefore has a high priority within the European Community's overall strategy for information and telecommunications technology.

What are the main aims of the Community standardization policy?

They are to facilitate intercommunication between the national networks and services in Europe and access to worldwide exchange of information; to facilitate the portability of terminals and, more generally, the opening of the European market in the field of telecommunications; and to strengthen the position of the European telecommunications operators and suppliers on the world scene.

What role does the EC play in overseeing the development of effective Europe-wide telecommunications?

It is widely recognized that during the past decade, the Community has transformed the scene for traditional national manufacturers and operators, improving the prospect of a fully integrated and competitive market for

the telecommunications industry and services in the not-too-distant future. This transformation is necessary in the face of similar changes taking place throughout the world.

This role will be progressively reinforced by the extension of Community policies to all voice services and to mobile and space-related services. In addition to decisions of the Council of Ministers, the implementation of Community decisions takes place through a permanent process of monitoring and technical decision-making by the Commission and the responsible regulatory and advisory committees representing the member states.

How important has standardization been to the development of European telecommunications in recent years?

Right from the beginning, standardization has been regarded as a crucial element of EC telecommunications policy from several points of view. Manufacturers that had previously only had a national market base were able to compete

EC-wide only on the basis of EC-wide standards, new services were only able to operate across national borders on the basis of common standards and the same standards were required to ensure that mutual recognition of tests and type prevented the member states from placing barriers to domestic trade.

Consequently, a number of Community measures have addressed this field, including directives relating to procurement by the telecommunications operators, mutual recognition, essential requirements for Open Networking Provision and the creation of ETSI itself.

In order to harmonize European telecommunications, partners that are potentially antagonists - commercial rivals, national PTTs, and telecom and non-telecom organizations - must cooperate. How difficult has it been to bring these groups together?

Cooperation in the telecommunications sector is not new or unprecedented. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) had been responsible for a great deal of cooperation in the past, and this is a continuing process. In addition to the consultative and participative process organized by the EC, CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) has organized a degree of wider European cooperation through the national regulatory organizations.

It is true, however, that in addition to this "traditional" cooperation of players in the same league, players from different segments of the telecommunications world have to cooperate. I think this necessity is now understood by most. The fact that there is now a timetable and more certainty about the regulatory framework in the Community will help to foster such cooperation.

To what extent, if any, are the national interests of telecommunications providers preventing them from cooperating in the harmonious development of effective, standardized telecommunications that span the European Community?

I think we have made great progress in the last years. The contribution of national telecom operators to this has been very significant. Many operators have realized that it will be detrimental for their competitiveness in the long run if they stay behind protected walls. Of course, there are - as in voice telephony - special circumstances that require a longer adaptation period. Technology and the



Michael Niebel, member of the cabinet of Commissioner Martin Bangemann of the EC.



"I'm putting you through now..." The complex can be simply efficient - it is a matter of standards.

markets might help to speed up development in those cases.

Does standardization reduce the value of competition in providing telecommunications services?

No. Standardization increases the opportunities to benefit from competition by making it possible for a larger number of suppliers and service providers to compete in the same markets. Furthermore, this does not inhibit innovation because telecommunications standards are designed to facilitate interconnection, and additional services or features can be offered over and above the requirements of the standard, permitting companies to compete on the basis of technology, service, price and availability.

On the other hand, equipment and services that are offered on the basis of proprietary specifications or de facto industry standards tend to result in the fragmentation of markets between suppliers and user groups, inhibiting intercommunication in the longer term.

Can the intellectual property rights of advanced technology companies be protected in the environment of liberalization?

Yes, subject to certain rules. Experience has been in several high-technology sectors, that the existence of standards has facilitated the rapid growth of the markets. Broadly speaking, high-technology companies have a choice: either to retain their proprietary intellectual property rights and compete on the basis of their technology in unstandardized markets, or to allow their IPR to be included in standards, in which case they are most likely to benefit from a much larger market in the longer run.

'Efficient telecommunications requires the application of harmonized standards'

How does Europe's present telecommunications network compare technically with those of major rivals, such as North America?

The most advanced European networks compare favorably with the North American networks, but more generally the European networks are much more heterogeneous than in North America, which benefits from the heritage of the Bell system and the continuing high level of cooperation, notably through Bellcore.

This is why European telecommunications policies try to put much more emphasis on harmonization of standards and conditions of access to the network than is the case in North America. It also explains the strong emphasis on convergence and the corresponding support the Community provides to the development of telecommunications networks in those regions that need this assistance.

What advances do you see coming in the next two to three years in European telecoms? What type of new services can the business community expect?

There are four points:

- Putting in place the appropriate regulatory framework to ensure free competition in the sector of telecommunications services and equipment, to provide a guarantee for the universality of services and the emergence of Europe-wide network operators with "one-stop shopping" for customers. The liberalization of voice telephony services is expected by the January 1, 1998, with additional transitional periods for some member states.

- Providing the whole Community with basic trans-European telecommunications services as an essential condition for the free circulation of information.

- Development of a European ISDN and broadband network providing the four basic services: voice telephony, data services, telex service and simple resale of capacity.

- Acceleration of the standardization process and the integration of standards into services, particularly of those that are vital to service interoperability.

Is standardization becoming more or less difficult?

WORK IN PROGRESS INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK

In an ideal world, homes and offices would all be plugged into a futuristic fiber-optic network, and information would be flashed around it at close to the speed of light. But the real price of overnight change is prohibitive, so copper cable still rules.

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) was intended to circumvent this problem: rather than the medium, it changed the message. Digital signals can be used to transmit voice or data, and digital technology enabled the standard telephone line to carry more of both. Also, because ISDN is so well-suited to computer communications, it can offer an all-embracing service for text, graphics and video.

Businesses certainly needed it. So, it was argued, would the average subscriber. Eventually,

With the standard scheduled for imminent completion, everything is finally running to plan. With only two minor exceptions, all of the necessary base standards have been set and reviewed. Apart from that, only the final test phase awaits completion. Coding the software for an entirely new generation of automated line testing equipment is

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taking longer than originally anticipated. Only a decade ago, Euro-ISDN's future looked far less certain. An initial set of standards, known as the Red Book, from the international body CCITT, sparked off a rush of national development when it was published in 1984. A further set, the so-called Blue Book, followed in 1988. But instead of simplifying matters, it threw the industry into further turmoil.

ISDN was supposedly the subject of an international standard; in fact, the standard was fast becoming unworkable. The European version not only differed from that of the United States and Japan, but standards were being simultaneously developed and put into practice by dozens of different in-house teams.

In Europe, Brussels intervened by asking the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) to harmonize on the basis of the Blue Book. A joint Memorandum of Understanding was signed, which pledged to put the standard into practice. ETSI was set up, and began patiently piecing the Euro-ISDN standard together again. The deadline was 1993. It has been met.

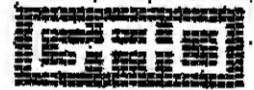
S.B.

Insofar as telecommunications standardization is progressively addressing more and more complex technical areas such as digital mobile, ISDN, satellite PCN and digital broadcasting, it will naturally become technically more difficult. On the other hand, the European standardization organizations, in particular ETSI, have increasing experience and are able to deliver results in spite of the technical complexity. Of course, satisfactory solutions to the IPR question have to be found. It is important to ensure that small suppliers and users can participate in the standardization process, which otherwise risks being dominated by those large manufacturers that can afford the high costs of standardization work in high-technology sectors.

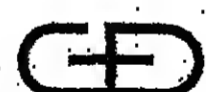
Interview by Peter Gwynne

WORK IN PROGRESS
DIGITAL AUDIO BROADCASTING
In parallel with the digital television initiative, ETSI has been working on standards for radio. A preliminary proposal for CD-quality digital audio broadcasting, based on radically new signal-processing technology, was presented in September 1993. New products based on the jointly developed Franco-German technique are unlikely to reach the market before 1997. S.B.

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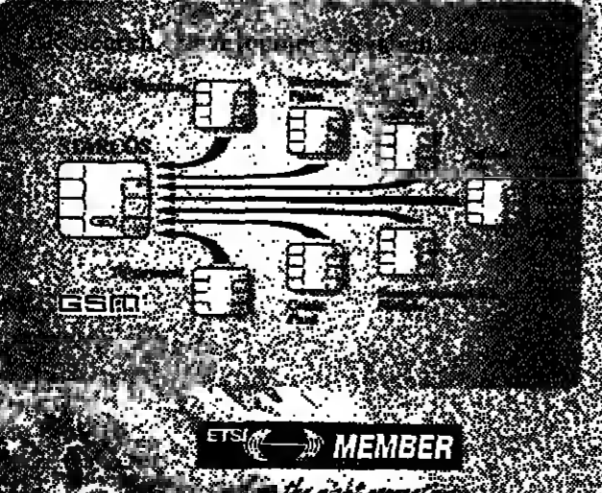


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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 13, 1993

Options are supplied by IBC. Most fund prices are supplied by the Fidelity Trust with the assumption of some prices based on these prices.

The symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (D) daily; (W) weekly; (M) monthly; (Q) quarterly; (A) annually; (S) semi-annually; (B) bi-monthly.

SPORTS

Israelis Shock France, Spain, Italy, Norway Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Israel stunned France, 3-2, with Reuven Atar's goal just two minutes before the end of regulation time Wednesday night in a European Group 6 qualifying match in Paris.

It was Israel's first victory in more than a year and stopped France from gaining a berth in the World Cup finals next year. A victory would have sent France to the United States and it seemed almost certain as France led, 2-1, with seven minutes left in the match.

But Israel drew even when France's Marcel Desailly could not keep the ball out of the net on shot by Israel's Eyal Berkovich, a substitute in the 83rd minute. Then Atar ended a melee in front of the net after injury time had extended beyond the normal 90 minutes.

France dropped to second place in the group, with 13 points. Sweden moved into first with 14 points, and Bulgaria has 12. Israel is last in the six-team group with four points.

The final matches, next month, will decide the two berths for the World Cup final round. France hosts Bulgaria while Sweden is at Austria.

Rain started heavily about an hour before the game started and slowed the play. Israel, which has not won since August 1992, stunned the crowd of about 30,000 when it scored first after 20 minutes.

Ronnie Rosenthal, who plays for Liverpool, controlled the ball on the left of the goal. His centering pass went too far to the other side but Atar made a diving save and headed it back to the middle, where Ronan Harzi chipped it past French goalie Bernard Lama.

difference. Ireland plays in Northern Ireland on the same day and will need a victory to book its tickets to the United States. Barcelona striker Julio Salinas scored twice after José Luis Pérez Caminero's opening goal to give Spain a lead that was never threatened.

Ireland, which had allowed only two goals in 10 previous qualifying matches, suffered its first defeat in the tournament. A victory would have put Jack Charlton's team in the 1994 finals.

It's a bad, bad day and one we would like to forget," Charlton said. Ireland had not been beaten at home in a competitive international since 1985.

Aleccio de Madrid's Caminero volleyed in the opening score with a left-footed drive over goalkeeper Pat Bonner's head off a throw-in by Albert Ferrer in the 12th minute.

The Spanish counterattacked for a second goal four minutes later when Ireland's Ray Houghton lost the ball to Francisco José Camarasa Castilla, who led Salinas with a long pass upfield. After forcing Alan Kernaghan to overrun the play, Salinas chipped in the easy goal.

Another Spanish fast break made it 3-0 in the 26th minute. Ferrer cleared a long drive upfield that Ireland's John Sheridan accidentally deflected to Salinas, and again Bonner had no chance.

Goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta broke a Spanish national record by appearing in his 82nd match for the national team. Zubizarreta, 31, has played for Barcelona since 1986.

Defeat by Dutch Cripples English World Cup Bid



The Netherlands' Joim de Wolf tackled Alan Shearer as England fell into dire straits in Rotterdam.

By Ian Thomson
ROTTERDAM — England's soccer team was defeated Wednesday night by Holland, 2-0, almost certainly ending its World Cup hopes, and 5,000 British visitors slumped in their corner among the 43,000 serenading Dutch fans in Feyenoord Stadium.

So the 1994 World Cup in America can learn from Holland what it is to compose music with a ball at your feet. The Dutch, provided they can avoid a loss at Poland in their final qualifier Nov. 17, will make the trip to the United States.

In the end, the Dutch did not need luck, even without Gullit and van Basten. England, with its sole creative and self-destructive force, Paul Gascoigne, suspended at home for yellow cards, could produce only luck.

Now Taylor is out of it. Barring a Dutch collapse next month, he will lose his job, in part for failing to conceive of a single-minded approach to his three-year reign and in part for the lack of technical skill that has ruined England internationally.

The Dutch were robbed in the 40th minute of a goal when Frank Rijkaard's well-timed whistle cut off a long ball from the top of the box to Ronald Boer. Then the finishing goal appeared to salvage the young career of Dennis Bergkamp, whose pass, according to those with horse voices and orange wigs, should have belonged to Gullit.

In the 68th minute he was springing out of the box alone, the English goalkeeper David Seaman writing over the ball that had just beaten him to the near post.

The last 22 minutes were all fun for the majority. Then the game was over and the players and most of their following had vanished from the stadium. Only the English fans remained. The cops kept them there, to prevent more violence until they could be evacuated.

only a draw in Cardiff on Nov. 17 to be sure of reaching the finals. Romania took the lead when attacking midfielder Dumitrescu was fouled inside the Belgian penalty box and Raduciu put a powerful spot kick to the right of veteran World Cup goalkeeper Victor Băea.

Wales 2, Cyprus 0: In Cardiff, Aston Villa striker Dean Saunders broke a scoreless tie in the 70th minute as Wales held off a persistent Cyprus team.

The victory came with a cost, however, as Mark Hughes and Mark Hughes received bookings that will keep them out of the match against Romania.

But it was overaggressive play from Cyprus that led to five bookings and two expulsions from English referee Philip Don, and that gave Wales the advantage.

Costas Costa was sent off for his second bookable offense in the 50th minute, and Wales finally broke through when goalkeeper Andreas Peirides blocked Ian Rush for a second from close range, but Saunders followed up and drove home his 13th goal for Wales.

Cyprus was reduced to nine men with nine minutes to go when Evagoras Christofi was sent off for bringing down Saunders. Rush followed with a goal with four minutes to go off a feed from Saunders.

Sweden 3, Finland 2: In Stockholm, Martin Dahlin scored twice to help the Swedes and stay on course for a place in the finals. Sweden remained two points ahead of third-place Bulgaria in Group 6, with leader France in action later in Paris against Israel.

But the Swedes needed a gigantic effort to prevail after making a nervous start and falling behind a goal by Kim Suominen in the 14th minute.

Dahlin, who plays for Borussia Mönchengladbach in Germany, inspired the comeback with goals in the 27th and 45th minutes, on either side of a strike by teammate Henrik Larsson.

Bulgaria 4, Austria 1: The Bulgarians, playing in Sofia, retained at least a theoretical chance to qualify as they went ahead in the sixth minute when Lyuboslav Penev scored the first of his two goals.

Our approach is to invite foreign visitors to our country and to show we can put on a good time and a safe time for them.

In the worst of situations, Mr. King said, the police would not use firearms against hooligans.

SOCCER: Try That Violence on Us and We'll Shoot, U.S. Informs European Hooligans

Continued from Page 1
event of a confrontation between English hooligans and Los Angeles Angels, another delegation member, Don Burwell, said. "The gangs will back down."

"They are much more violent," he added. "They do have weaponry. I do not think that the L.A. gangs will be frightened of the English football hooligans."

But the Dutch police, stung by what seemed to be criticism of the way they were handling the latest violence, warned that their American counterparts were underestimating the soccer hooligans.

"The point is that the Americans don't actually know what they're talking about," the Rotterdam police chief told the Dutch news agency ANP.

"They have absolutely no experience with these sorts of situations because sports in America is for the most part a large family party."

Our approach is to invite foreign visitors to our country and to show we can put on a good time and a safe time for them.

In the worst of situations, Mr. King said, the police would not use firearms against hooligans.

"We would use weapons as a last resort," he said. "If public or police officers were in deadly danger then officers have the right to use weapons."

Mr. King made it clear that the United States will not erect tents selling cheap beer, as the Swedes did last summer while hosting the European championships. That strategy backfired late one night

when drunken fans streamed out from a tent in Malmö and through the corridors of assembled riot police.

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ART BUCHWALD

Crime and Profit

WASHINGTON — Katherine Ann Power, the '60s revolutionary who recently turned herself in, has been sentenced to eight to 12 years in prison for her role in killing a policeman.

people only because they envied big-dollar fees. Now the defendants are going to have to return their advances and they will burn me on death row."

Rothermere, the book publisher, said, "I have 100,000 copies of Carl Trigger's story on how she hired an IRA terrorist to shoot her boyfriend's wife. If the judge's decision holds I'll have to eat them. No publisher can stay in business if we can't issue at least four books a year on first-person crime revelations."

Bo Chockflesh, the king of Blood and Guts Miniseries, was also upset. "When the courts start interfering in the entertainment business, you know that this country is losing its moral compass. I've been forced to halt filming on the 'Amy Cindrella Story.'"

"Is she the one who butchered her entire family because her father wouldn't let her stay up until 11:30 to watch the late-night weather report?"

"That's the one. She was also having an affair with the school bus driver who was on probation for killing his father. We extended the series for five nights and we're sold out. If we can't put it on, we're going to have to screen a rerun of 'Jack the Ripper.'"

A producer from "Hard Copy" said, "If they don't let us air reenactments of real stories as told by real criminals we'll have to make them up and the public will be the big losers. I propose that we have a class-action suit against the courts maintaining that people who commit vile crimes must be compensated for their behavior."

"We will say that by depriving Katherine Power of her literary and residual income, the judge is taking sides in what is purely a show business matter. Rape, incest, murder and mayhem are as American as apple pie. The stories of those involved must be told if we ever hope to teach people a lesson."

Feltonius Mahoney said, "I will go along with anything to protect the literary rights of convicted felons. As Voltaire said, 'I may disapprove of the crimes you have committed, but I will defend to the death your right to sell them to the National Enquirer.'"



Buchwald

Literary agents, book publishers, TV and film producers could not believe that a judge would interfere in the highest growth industry in the United States today—casting in on heinous crimes committed by heinous people.

An emergency meeting of the No Business Like Crime Business Association was held in New York the other day to discuss Judge Banks' ruling.

Feltonius Mahoney, the top literary agent to the United States, said, "If this ruling holds up in court I am going to lose my opinion on the Mertaxos brothers' murder case, the Liza Sharp kidnapping which she made her husband into a eunuch, the L.A. police robbing trial and the kidnapers of the Tuxedo King of America. My clients are furious at this ruling because all of them were counting on cashing in. Their lawyers are doubly angry because they agreed to defend these

Getty Costs \$733 Million

LOS ANGELES — In answer to rumors of cost overruns and published reports pegging the price of the J. Paul Getty Center as high as \$1 billion, Getty officials have revealed that the estimated cost of the center will be \$733 million. In 1991, when architect Richard Meier's plans were unveiled, the Getty had estimated construction costs alone at \$360 million, but declined to reveal the full price of the undertaking. It is scheduled to be completed in 1997.

The Hollywood-South Africa Reality Gap

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Maybe one day Hollywood will make a movie set in South Africa that features some of the following:

- An Afrikaner leader who repudiates apartheid.
- An upwardly mobile black homelander.
- The tin-pot dictator of a designated black homeland.
- A migrant worker torn between his tribal upbringing and the civility ways of the township.
- The power-hungry wife of a black liberation leader.

Maybe, that is. Hollywood will make a movie populated with characters and textured with dilemmas South Africans themselves, black and white, would recognize. But for Hollywood, and perhaps for most Americans, South Africa is not a real place. It is a parable, in which ruthless white evil battles unmitigated black decency.

"Adolf Hitler versus the Cosby family" is the way Peter Wilhelm, a critic for the weekly Financial Mail, sums up Hollywood's portrayal of his country in a half dozen films that have appeared since mainstream directors discovered the dramatic potential of apartheid in the mid-1980s.

"Bophal," the directorial debut of the actor Morgan Freeman, is the latest Hollywood reflection on apartheid, and it pushes earnestly at the boundaries of South African stereotypes. In the film, based on Percy Mtwa's 1984 play about a black policeman and his rebellious son, the Cosby family is now dysfunctional. There is also a benign Afrikaner cop, though he knuckles under to the Nazi caricatures among his colleagues.

But like most of its predecessors, "Bophal" is set on the barricades between good and evil. Whatever its merits as film (American reviewers have generally praised it since its opening late last month, while South Africans will not see it until next year), its South Africa is still more metaphor than country.

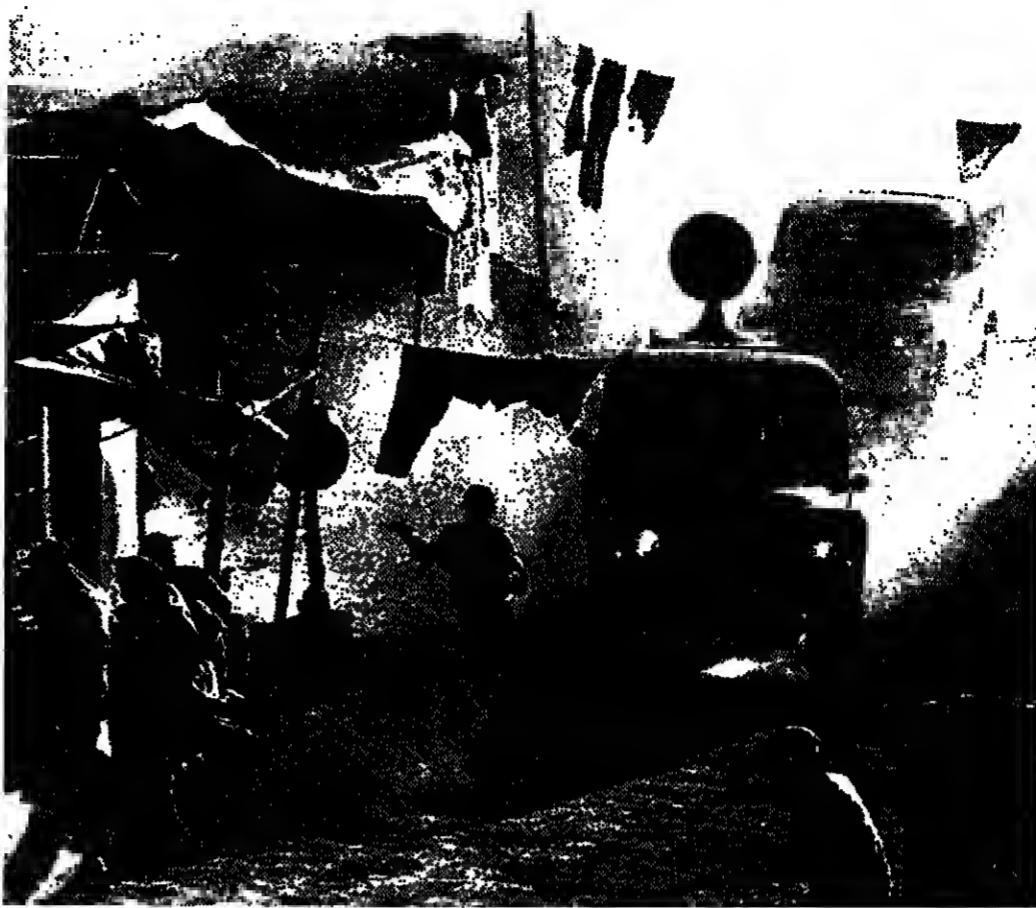
South Africa is hardly the only victim of Hollywood's tendency to see life in one easy dimension, but many South Africans say apartheid seems to satisfy a particular moral hunger among Americans — a yearning for those clear choices on issues of race that the United States itself has not offered since the height of the civil rights movement.

The complaint is not that Hollywood exaggerates the cruelty and humiliation of apartheid, which would be difficult to do, but that the movies are filled with glib judgments and the political statement usually overwhelms the story and the characters.

Blacks in these films, many South Africans complain, are as much clichés as whites. Either the black protagonist is an activist devoted to the struggle or a go-along-get-along fellow who, before the film is over, will discover the error of his indifference.

Often blacks are relegated to bit parts in their own struggle. Richard Attenborough's 1987 movie "Cry Freedom" is an example much maligned here. The movie starred Denzel Washington as Steve Biko, the black nationalist leader battered to death in police custody, and Kevin Kline as Donald Woods, the white journalist who befriended Biko and investigated his death.

"Cry Freedom" was faulted by South Africans because Biko is killed off in mid-movie, whereupon it becomes a conventional escape melodrama starring the white reporter. (Denzel Washington's Oscar nomination was for best supporting actor.) "There's got to be a white savior in the film," said Jerry Mofokeng, a theater director and drama



Destruction of a black shantytown in 1987 movie, "Cry Freedom," which was much maligned in South Africa.

teacher at the University of the Witwatersrand. "Steven Biko cannot be seen in his own light."

Mofokeng said it was symptomatic of foreign filmmakers' attitudes that an American star was cast in the Biko role rather than one of this country's accomplished black actors. "Our struggle is good business, but we cannot get bread out of it," he said. "We are only the symbols."

Another objection to "Cry Freedom" was that it homogenized black resistance into a single movement by having Biko pay homage to Nelson Mandela. Biko did admire Mandela, but Biko's Black Consciousness movement represented a sharp break from the nonracial doctrine of Mandela's African National Congress, and these starkly different philosophies divide blacks to this day. To many South Africans, fudging over the distinction was like equating Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

A more egregious example of the white-centered South Africa movie was "The Power of One," a 1992 film about a white boy who endures the pain of discrimination because he speaks English rather than Afrikaans. Banned by his own experience, the blond boy takes up boxing and becomes the symbolic avenger, battling the evil Afrikaners while helpless, worshipful blacks look on. "It's a celebration of colonialism," said William Pretorius, who writes for The Weekly

Mail and Guardian under the pseudonym Fabius Burger. "The whole idea is that the black doesn't think for himself, that it takes a white boy to teach him to think."

The one American movie many South Africans point to as accurately capturing their experiences is "A World Apart," the 1987 film based on the experiences of Shawn Slovo, the daughter of prominent Communist consumed by the anti-apartheid movement.

Although the film focuses on a white family, it is filled with robust characters of both races and authentic relationships, including the anguished one between the teenage daughter (Judith Mas) and the mother (Barbara Hershey) who puts struggle before family.

"Most American directors who come to work in South Africa have their imaginations paralyzed by apartheid, this institutionalized obscenity," said Barry Ronge, arts editor of The Sunday Times and perhaps South Africa's most influential white cultural arbiter. "The drama for them becomes the attack on apartheid."

In contrast, he described "A World Apart" as "the only film of merit America has made about South Africa, because it got the emotional relationships right, and it didn't automatically designate sainthood."

PEOPLE

Regilding the Office For Leona's Return

Leona Helmsley will waste no time after she is sprung from prison in two weeks. She intends to take over her husband's hotel and real estate empire immediately. According to the syndicated columnist Cindy Adams, the 72-year-old Helmsley is having her office in the gilded Helmsley Building in Manhattan lavishly redecorated so she can get down to work disbanding the empire that her ailing husband, Harry, has given her "rock, stock and vaults." Adams said Helmsley, who is serving 21 months for tax evasion, is so rich she doesn't need to collect rent money any more.

Mary Danowski, the daughter of the sculptor Henry Moore, has laid claim to part of the fortune in art work held by the Henry Moore Foundation since her father's death in 1986. Danowski asked the high court in London for a ruling that the artist's model sculptures and other works executed in the last 10 years of his life, remained his personal property. The foundation, set up by the sculptor in 1976, says it owns the works under an agreement he signed in 1977.

Cui Jian, China's top rock star, has been awarded damages of about \$500 and an apology from the writer and publisher of a biography about him for using photos of him without his consent.

Woody Allen says European filmmakers say his life. 10 interviewers published Wednesday in Paris, he said. "Without Europe I would doubtless no longer be making films. Films which were flops in the United States have made quite a bit of money, or at least enough money, in Europe, so that losses have been kept to a minimum."

More outraged citizens: A civic group in Mexico City has demanded that three concerts by Madonna be canceled, saying her shows are immoral. Michael Jackson will perform in Dubai in mid-November as part of his world tour.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 1 & 27

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Table with weather forecasts for North America, Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, North America, and Latin America. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle for Oct. 13.

© New York Times crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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AT&T Access Numbers

Table listing AT&T access numbers for various countries and regions, including ANDORRA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BERMUDA, BOSTON, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CAYMAN ISLANDS, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HONG KONG, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALDIVES, MALTA, MARIANA ISLANDS, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, UYGHURISTAN, VANUATU, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

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